Monthly Bulletin of AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS & STATISTICS

Vol. VI, No. 3 March 1957

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
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In preparation

YEARBOOK
OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
1956
(Volume X, Part I, Production)

Now being prepared for early release, the new edition of the Yearbook contains a complete listing of data for 1955, the latest revisions of data for the 1934-38 prewar average, for 1954, and for the 1948-52 postwar average.

Thanks to better organization of national statistical services, it has been possible to improve the presentation of the tables. Among the new features and significant revisions to be found in this issue of the Yearbook are :

1. Official data for recent years on China (available for the first time since 1948).
2. A new section on index numbers of agricultural production, including two new tables on world and regional total and per caput food and agricultural production.
3. New tables on cows, silk, beehives and honey in the section on livestock numbers and products, while the table on tractors has been complemented by a table on garden tractors appearing in the Notes on the Tables.

In addition, the section on prices includes new tables on poultry, farm machinery, and index numbers of international market prices of oilseeds and fats and oils, with all price series re-examined and, wherever necessary, corrected. New series have been added to many of the tables.

In this edition of the Yearbook, the notes to the price tables include additional information on the sources of the statistical series and the methods by which the annual averages and price index numbers have been calculated. Most of the price tables include the 1934-38 prewar average and annual data from 1947 to 1955.

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MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

Vol. VI, No. 3 **March 1957**

REPORT OF THE EXPERT WORKING PARTY ON AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT MEASURES

The widespread adoption in recent years of measures of agricultural price and income support suggests that they fulfil a real need. Prices of most farm products are liable to wide fluctuations and support measures provide farmers with some degree of protection against the most serious consequences of a heavy fall in prices, just as unemployment insurance and minimum wage provisions protect industrial workers from the worst consequences of fluctuations in economic activity. But, although this social aspect has usually been the main objective, at least since the postwar food shortages were overcome, support measures often have more than one aim. They may, for example, also be intended to encourage increased agricultural production, either generally or for some specific products, in order to reduce the burden of agricultural imports, or to expand exports, or to raise nutritional levels, or for strategic reasons.

In spite of their value, however, it is recognized that price supports may have less desirable secondary effects. Thus, some kinds of price supports may in certain circumstances restrict consumption by raising prices to consumers, impede the adjustment of agricultural production to changes in consumer demand, and in both these ways increase the danger of surplus. Again, some forms of agricultural support are expensive, and some lead to increased obstacles to international trade.

Many systems of agricultural support have been tried, especially in recent years, in order to avoid one or more of these disadvantages. The Eighth Session of the FAO Conference therefore considered that it would be of value to have an expert appraisal of the various measures employed. For, while it was recognized that any support measure must be closely adapted to conditions in the country and the objectives proposed, it was thought that some general conclusions might emerge, capable of fairly widespread application. The Conference therefore requested the Director-General to convene a small expert working party to look into this matter and to report its findings to the Committee on Commodity Problems and, in turn, to the 1957 Session of the Conference of FAO.

The Working Party met in Rome from 10 to 21 December 1956. It consisted of experts, attending in all instances in their personal capacity, who had been nominated at the invitation of the Director-General of FAO by the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, France, German Federal Republic, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, United Kingdom, and United States.

The report of the Working Party is made up of four sections. Section I provides a brief introduction. Section II gives a factual analysis of the main agricultural support measures in current and recent use. Section III attempts some appraisal of these various support measures from the standpoint of the producer, from that of the consumer, in relation to the problem of agricultural surpluses, and in relation to international trade in agricultural products. Finally, the main conclusions and suggestions proposed by the Working Party are set out in Section IV which is reproduced below.

General Conclusions

Two main factors account for the well-known tendency of agricultural prices to show wide fluctuations, which in turn has led to the widespread development of price and other agricultural support measures in recent years. The first is the relatively low elasticity of demand for foodstuffs, though this naturally varies appreciably from commodity to commodity. Whit the better-off consumer the limiting factor is appetite; with the poorer it is income. As incomes rise in industrialized and still more in underdeveloped countries, the demand for agricultural products is likely to rise also, at

first in total amount and later as a shift toward more expensive commodities. The market will also increase with the growth of population. The market for agricultural products cannot, however, be expected to expand as rapidly as that for industrial goods, for which demand is virtually unlimited. Moreover, at any point of time, the market is closely limited by the above factors, and a small excess of supplies will lead to a substantial fall in prices.

The second factor is that agricultural production is biological. It cannot be increased or reduced as rapidly as the production of mines or factories; indeed, an intentional reduction in the total volume of the agricultural output is not easily achieved. Moreover, the volume of production varies unpredictably from year to year, largely with the weather. A situation in which supplies exceed demand may therefore arise frequently for a short time during the peak period of seasonal production, or on a larger scale when the production of a staple commodity outruns effective demand for a period of years.

The effect of the resulting fluctuations in price is the more serious since agriculture is characteristically an industry composed of numerous small producers, typified in many countries by the family farm. Agricultural producers, unlike large industrial corporations, cannot individually influence the volume of production, and lack the resources to sustain more than a very short period of low prices without sharply curtailing both investment and expenditure on production.

Agricultural price supports are sometimes thought of as a form of insurance policy against excessive falls in price, arising from a temporary excess of supplies (or alternatively a temporary fall in demand owing to a business recession). Their function in many countries, however, has become much wider, and they have been increasingly used as a means of bringing agricultural incomes closer to those in other occupations. We recognize that approximate parity of incomes is an important sociological and economic objective, and it is indeed explicitly set out as such in our terms of reference. Nevertheless, we believe that many of the difficulties arising out of price supports in recent years are a direct result of this latter development. In any country, these difficulties are greatly increased at times of falling demand, e.g., through a decline in export outlets.

In general, the operation of price supports presents no great difficulty when the objective is to smooth out price fluctuations and to give some insurance against sudden falls in price, and when the price support level is not too far above the general level of prices (over a period) in international markets. This is especially true when the guaranteed price is somewhat below the normal market level and is thought of as a floor or insurance price. We recognize, however, that the widespread control of exchange rates, and for some commodities export subsidies, in some cases distort the relation between national and international prices.

Operational difficulties usually become much greater when price guarantees are substantially above world price levels, particularly if they then tend to stimulate production. In exporting or roughly self-sufficient countries, this means that supplies over and above domestic requirements can only be sold by means of export subsidies, sometimes direct, and sometimes concealed as in some two-price systems. These subsidies inevitably put economically weak exporting countries at a permanent disadvantage in relation to economically strong exporting countries.[1] They also cause difficulties in importing countries and thus lead to additional protective measures. In importing countries, the maintenance of support levels considerably above ruling world prices involves increased obstacles to international trade in the form of tariffs, quotas, or variable exchange rates, or alternatively heavy calls upon the treasury and the taxpayer when price guarantees are implemented by such means as deficiency payments.

A further result of high price support levels is sometimes the accumulation of excessive stockpiles, partly as a result of the stimulation to production, and partly as a result of any restrictions on consumption which may result from high prices. It is natural that such stockpiles should emerge in exporting countries, since importing countries will normally consume their own production before importing. But high guaranteed prices in importing countries, by stimulating production (sometimes of an uneconomic nature), will contribute to such stock accumulations to the extent that they restrict the normal export market of exporting countries, which are often in a position to produce more economically and cheaply.

Our first conclusion is thus that guaranteed or supported price levels should be held as nearly as possible to the general level of prices over a period in international markets, and that price supports should approach, as far as practicable, to the concept of an insurance policy against sudden falls in price. We recognize that where prices have been established at high levels it would be impossible to reduce them sharply without causing serious hardship to agricultural producers. We recognize also that in many countries such a policy would add greatly to the difficulty of securing some par-

[1] However, relatively high price supports in a major exporting country may for a time hold an umbrella over international markets and act as a stabilizing influence.

ity of incomes between agriculture and other occupations. Nevertheless, we believe that the long-term aim of agricultural policy should be to work in this direction and gradually to reduce the volume of high price and uneconomic production. Such price supports can have a great economic and sociological value as an insurance measure, comparable to that of unemployment insurance and minimum wage rates in industry. To a considerable extent, insurance measures of this kind can often be self-financing, e.g., by means of stabilization funds or the operation of producers' marketing associations.

It must be recognized that certain special considerations apply to deficit countries. Again wages, including agricultural wages, in industrial countries are commonly higher than those in primary exporting countries. Moreover, in referring to the import regulations that such countries may consider it necessary to impose on agricultural products, or the other measures for agricultural support that they may maintain, we recognize that these countries may often be faced by import regulations in other countries on the manufactured goods which they have to export.

At the same time we appreciate that sociological considerations may make it imperative to maintain farm incomes at a higher level in relation to incomes in other occupations than would be the case if the policy proposed above were rigorously applied. In our view, the best way of achieving this in many countries would be to gradually transfer manpower from agricultural to urban occupations. In this way per caput incomes in agriculture would be raised and the urban market for agricultural products enlarged, thus making possible higher productivity in agriculture. There are of course exceptions, e.g., in a minority of countries it is considered desirable for sociological, economic or political reasons, both to maintain the current proportion of the population in agriculture and to preserve the family farm. In such cases, somewhat similar results may be obtained by part-time farms, or by the location of industries in rural areas so that part of the farm family has opportunities of industrial employment.

It is clear, of course, that the transfer of excess manpower out of agriculture can only be achieved gradually, at a rate depending upon the growth of non-agricultural employment. If, as will often be the case, during the inevitably lengthy transition period, measures are needed to raise incomes in agriculture nearer to those in other occupations, we believe that this should be done as far as possible by indirect measures of support, and especially by such measures as credit at reasonable interest rates, aimed at reducing the cost and increasing the efficiency of agricultural production, though we recognize that there are limits to the extent that this can be done. This is our second main conclusion. We believe that, in general, such measures are the most economic and fruitful type of assistance which can be given to agriculture, and in the longer or shorter term will lead to valuable returns to the community as a whole.

We should point out that the policies outlined above would automatically lead to a considerable shift in the pattern and balance of agricultural production, both within a country and between countries. Such shifts are in themselves often likely to be economically desirable, but we recognize that in many cases other conditions of an economic, sociological or strategic nature may necessitate modifications of the above policy. We list some of these factors below:

(*a*) the need in all countries to develop the technical and economic level of their agriculture: this applies particularly to underdeveloped countries, and to relatively backward regions in some developed countries;

(*b*) defense considerations which may necessitate the continuation of some relatively uneconomic production for security reasons;

(*c*) balance-of-payment reasons; these may be specially important in some underdeveloped countries which may have to channel their limited foreign exchange resources toward the import of capital goods for economic development, though balance-of-payment difficulties are of course by no means confined to such countries.

These are of course in addition to the sociological and other considerations noted, and to the transitional problems discussed above.

Criteria for Agricultural Support Policies

Within this general framework, we have set down some criteria which we believe should be taken into account in framing agricultural support policy and in choosing one system of agricultural support in preference to another, due account being taken of special conditions within a country of the kind mentioned in the three preceding paragraphs. This is set out in the form of a list of principles below.

An agricultural support policy should combine a satisfactory level and stability of income in agriculture to the maximum degree possible with:

(*a*) the greatest practicable flexibility of agricultural production in its adjustment to consumer demand;

(*b*) a balanced and expanding consumption of agricultural products;

(c) the most rational use of the agricultural and other resources of the country;

(d) the greatest simplicity of operation with the minimum cost to the community as a whole in relation to the results achieved.

These four criteria are briefly discussed in turn below.

The greatest practicable flexibility of agricultural production in its adjustment to consumer demand. Agricultural production is by its very nature somewhat inflexible, because of the slow process of biological growth, the need to maintain certain rotations, the unsuitability of some soils and climates for more than a limited range of products, difficulty of switching invested resources, etc. It is important that the nature and level of price guarantees and other supports should not add further to this rigidity, by making production profitable after effective demand is fully satisfied. This point is to a considerable extent implicit in the criteria discussed below.

A balanced and expanding consumption of agricultural products. Implicit in this requirement are both nutritional and economic aspects. A support measure should, if possible, encourage, and in any case should restrict as little as possible, the consumption of the most nutritionally desirable foodstuffs. It should also be designed as far as possible to expand, and not to restrict, the effective demand for agricultural products, both food and nonfood. Both aspects involve considerations of consumer price level and general level of economic activity. They also imply the least possible obstacles to the free flow of supplies to consumers, both nationally and internationally, and the least possible freezing of products in unconsumed stockpiles. This criterion, however, goes beyond the consumption aspect in its implications. Measures which tend to stimulate demand clearly stimulate also agricultural production and, in turn, the whole process of economic development.

The most rational use of the agricultural and other resources of the country. This requirement again has rather wide implications. It implies that, to the greatest possible extent, the measures adopted should be calculated:

(a) to encourage improvements in the technical efficiency of agriculture;

(b) to avoid production in excess of consumption leading to wastage or to excessive stockpiles;

(c) to secure the most efficient pattern of production, within a country as well as between countries, taking into account both short and longer term considerations, and the importance of encouraging a balanced and diversified form of agriculture.

The last point, too, implies among other things the least possible obstacles to international trade. Attention has been drawn in a number of FAO publications to the slow postwar growth of international trade in agricultural products, compared with that of international trade as a whole, and a recent analysis brings out how largely this has been the result of the swing toward greater self-sufficiency, fostered by price support measures.[2]

The greatest simplicity of operation with the minimum cost to the economy as a whole in relation to the results achieved. Within the general framework proposed, the methods which seem most suitable may evidently vary widely according to the economic and social structure of the country. It should be stressed, however, that the minimum cost does not necessarily imply the least cost to the government and taxpayer. Whether additional returns to agriculture from other sectors come via the consumer, from the treasury, or from other sectors of the economy (e.g., processors, distributors, manufacturers of farm requisites, etc.) must depend on conditions in each individual country. This criterion does, however, imply the maximum of self-help within the food and agricultural industry, e.g., through co-operatives for buying, credit, and marketing, or through marketing boards.

Classification and Applicability of Agricultural Support Measures

In the analytical section of our report we have classified agricultural supports into price support measures, which may or may not involve price guarantees, and measures aimed at reducing costs of production and marketing, including those designed to increase the technical efficiency of agriculture.

Measures aimed at reducing costs and/or raising efficiency include some which may have an immediate effect, such as relief from taxation, direct income subsidies, crop and livestock insurance, subsidies or price regulations to reduce the cost of agricultural requisites, and the provision of credit at reasonable interest rates. Others, including measures to improve land and equipment, technological measures, and measures to improve the agrarian structure, normally have a long-term influence. In any country the most suitable of these measures will depend largely on national circumstances and policy, e.g., whether or not it is desired to stimulate the level of production.

Price support measures without definite price guarantees are implemented by similar, though less

[2] FAO, *The State of Food and Agriculture, 1956* (Chapter III).

precise, means to those used where price guarantees are in operation, including the regulation of imports and exports, improved methods of marketing, e.g., through producers' associations, by government intervention in markets, etc. Although a highly important group in their incidence, they do not therefore demand separate treatment.

Guaranteed prices include, in order of increasing rigidity, guaranteed minimum prices, guaranteed price ranges, and fixed prices. In certain circumstances, however, each of these types of price guarantee may tend to approximate to one of the other types.

Guaranteed price levels may be established by *ad hoc* methods, or in part by the application of a formula. Formulas for determining the level of guaranteed prices vary in flexibility from the United States parity system, which is the most rigid, through the farm income and cost of production formulas, to the New Zealand multiple factor system which approximates to an *ad hoc* method. The use of a formula appears to introduce an element of rigidity into the price-fixing system, even though there remains a large element of judgment in the final decision. An advantage of the formula system, however, is that it gives farmers a feeling of security and the possibility of intelligent forward planning. In other systems these advantages are sought by long-term price guarantees, or by limits on the price fluctuation allowed by the government.

The most appropriate method of implementing guaranteed prices for agricultural products will vary according to the particular circumstances of each country. Broadly, there are two ways of implementing guaranteed prices: by regulating the flow of supplies to the market or by financial measures. By the first are meant such methods as the operation of buffer stocks, the regulation of imports or exports, the utilization of excess supplies for secondary purposes, such as the manufacture of feed, or restrictions on production. Financial methods include deficiency payments, and stabilization or equalization funds. We do not consider that any general conclusion can be reached about the merits or demerits of any of these methods, though some will be more suitable than others in any given circumstances according to conditions and policy objectives in the country concerned.

While the operating funds for agricultural support measures usually come from the producers themselves, as in equalization or stabilization funds, or from the State, these seldom represent the whole of the additional income to agriculture under a support scheme. According to the method of support and the way in which it is implemented, all or part of the burden may fall upon one or more other groups, including domestic consumers, foreign consumers, foreign producers, providers of farm credit and farm requisites, or processors and distributors of farm products. Considerations of where the financial burden falls may often determine the relative suitability of different types of support schemes in different circumstances, or even whether they can be used at all.

In addition, however, to any transfer of economic resources from other sections of the community to agriculture, some of the increased income to agriculture from support measures stems from greater agricultural productivity and improved marketing. Many support schemes are specifically directed to that end. Even where they are not, however, the greater stability of income expected under price and other support measures is likely to give farmers more confidence to embark on fairly long-term plans of investment and farm management which will tend to increase productivity. Any economic (as distinct from, e.g., sociological or defense) justification of agricultural support policies must rest ultimately on their effect in increasing agricultural productivity or improving marketing and distribution.

Suggestions and Recommendations of an Operational Nature

In addition to the more general conclusions and criteria set out earlier, we have as a result of our analysis reached a number of conclusions on some aspects of the practical operation of price and other agricultural support measures. Not all of these will apply in all countries; many, however, are of fairly general applicability.

Regulation of imports. Where tariffs and other methods of regulating imports are used to implement price supports, seasonal restrictions, or restrictions which apply only when market prices fall below the guaranteed level, can give the same security to producers, often with less disadvantages to consumers in importing countries and with less obstruction to international trade, than restrictions which remain in force throughout the year.

Weather risks. In areas subject to serious drought, hail, or similar hazards, price support schemes will not give income stability to farmers unless supplemented by schemes of crop and livestock insurance. Where weather risks are less severe, attention may be drawn to the systems used in some countries to vary the level of guaranteed prices with yields as a means of increasing the stability of farm incomes, which may be of value in some circumstances.

Price fluctuations. Not all price support measures give adequate security against sales below ruling market levels owing to the economic weakness of small farmers, lack of market information, etc.

These difficulties may be reduced if the bargaining position of farmers is improved by centralized selling through co-operative or other producer marketing agencies.

Agricultural supports and efficiency of production. Price supports may tend to lessen the incentive to greater production efficiency in some cases, but on balance the effect in most countries is more likely to be toward greater technical efficiency. With larger incomes, farmers are able to invest more in agriculture, though this is not always the case, e.g., in some underdeveloped countries where investment outside agriculture shows much higher profits. Greater stability of returns may also in itself often encourage agricultural investment. Nevertheless, we believe that priority should be given, to the greatest degree practicable, to agricultural support measures aimed directly at reducing input costs and increasing productivity. Such measures cannot, however, entirely replace price supports, at least at insurance levels, or farm prices may fall parallel with or faster than increasing productivity.

Small farmers and farmers on marginal land. If a reasonable level of income to small farmers and farmers on marginal land is to be maintained, price guarantees may have to be set at a higher level than would be necessary to provide a reasonable return to larger farmers. We believe that, as far as possible, assistance to such farmers should be given in such forms as credit facilities at low interest rates, rehabilitation and improvement grants, etc., in order to improve their relative efficiency and thus make possible a lower general level of price support for any desired level of income. At the same time, we would stress the importance of more deep-seated schemes to secure an agrarian structure closely related to the economic and other needs of the country.

Support measures in underdeveloped countries. Because of the limited government funds available and the importance in such countries of avoiding high consumer prices in view of the low average level of incomes, price support measures in underdeveloped countries should be largely of a self-financing nature. Here, especially, we would stress that the most effective measures of support are those aimed at improving the efficiency of production and marketing of agricultural products. We would also stress the importance in underdeveloped countries of policies aimed at securing a balanced development of agriculture and industry and of measures to secure an adequate level of investment in agriculture. Otherwise, supplies of agricultural products may not keep pace with growth of demand and the resulting rise in price may cause hardship to the poorer consumers and other difficulties.

Price support measures and the pattern of agricultural production. Great attention should be paid to avoiding a distortion of the pattern of agricultural production in relation to demand through the operation of price support policies, e.g., through an unbalanced price relationship between commodities, an unbalanced commodity coverage of price support measures, or by maintaining the profitability of production of certain commodities after demand has been satisfied. While agricultural production usually responds to increased prices and outlets, a lower level of production is more difficult to achieve unless some resources can be shifted fairly smoothly to other products. Where this is not possible, e.g., because supplies of all commodities are ample or excessive, or for lack of suitable alternative enterprises, lower support price levels may not achieve a decrease in production and may in some circumstances have the opposite effect, unless some alternative means can be found of providing farmers with some income from these unused resources as, for example, under the United States "Soil Bank" scheme.

The expansion of domestic consumption. The effect of price supports on consumer prices is likely to vary widely with circumstances, but in view of the limited commodity coverage in most countries their effect on the over-all cost of living will seldom be considerable, though this may be of a considerable importance in countries where the per caput income is low. Moreover, since marketing and distribution margins account, on average, for about half the cost of foodstuffs to the consumer and tend to rise, changes in this sector may have as great an influence on the final cost to the consumer as changes in the farm price. The share of the consumer price received by farmers is usually greatest for such foods as livestock products, which also show the greatest price elasticity; for these products, it may be advisable to adopt support measures which on average do not increase the cost of food to the consumer, such as deficiency payments, equalization funds, or the limited short-term use of buffer stocks.

Measures to expand consumption on domestic markets as a means of disposing of agricultural surpluses fostered by price support policies in general have been less widely explored than the search for export markets. This aspect might with advantage be studied in many countries.

Limitations on production. Where production restrictions on an area basis prove inadequate, the imposition of marketing quotas on a tonnage basis may become necessary since these cannot be evaded by, for example, measures to raise yields per unit of area.

Buffer stocks. Buffer stocks are a valuable method of price support when used to reduce some

seasonal and other short-term variations in supplies. They become dangerous to stability when they rise above a certain level, and consideration should be given, in all countries using this method of implementing price supports, to establishing a maximum limit for such buffer stocks. The implementation of this recommendation implies the availability of really effective measures to restrict production in case of need.

Limited price guarantees. Price supports covering only a limited quantity of production may be a useful means of reducing prices in order to prevent an excessive expansion of the output of a commodity, or of limiting the cost of support measures. Such schemes, however, imply a two-price system and, where prices to domestic consumers are maintained at a high level, they become a form of export subsidy.

Exports subsidies. Where subsidies on exports have to be resorted to as a result of price support policies, they should be used with great restraint, since they put economically weaker exporting countries at a permanent disadvantage and are liable to lead to additional protective measures in importing countries. The adverse effect on other exporters can be limited by avoiding such devices as tied sales, i.e., linking sales under preferential conditions with sales under normal market terms.

MEETING OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The second meeting of the Experts on International Index Numbers of Agricultural Production took place in Rome, from 24 to 28 September 1956. Besides the representatives of FAO, 18 experts from nine countries and three international organizations, representing most of the regions of the world, attended the meeting.

The main purpose of the meeting was to review the work done by FAO following the recommendations of the first meeting of experts, which was held in Rome in December 1952, and to take decisions that would guide FAO in its future work. It also reviewed some of the work done by FAO with regard to producer prices.

The principal decisions of the meeting were:

1. FAO should continue to use uniform world weights for the calculation of regional and world index numbers.
2. These world weights should be weighted averages of country relatives based on producer prices. Such weights would replace the present system of world weights based on world prices.
3. Wheat relative prices should continue to be the basis of the weights.
4. FAO should experiment further on the practicability of the use of regional weights for intra-regional country comparisons.
5. FAO should shift to a postwar base for the weights. The base period should be at least three years, and possibly more, centered around 1953.
6. FAO should also shift the time base of the index series to a postwar period. This also should be at least three years, and possibly more, centered around 1953.

Commodity Notes

RICE - TRADE AND PRICE SITUATION

World trade in rice expanded in 1956, mainly owing to increased import requirements by India, Indonesia and Pakistan. The additional demand was fulfilled largely from stocks previously accumulated in Burma, Italy, and the United States. Trade promises to be maintained at a high level in 1957, reflecting the large purchase commitments made in late 1956. Prices have generally kept steady in recent months, though reductions were made in some government-to-government transactions.

Trade in 1956

Preliminary figures indicate that world trade in rice was maintained in 1956 at a level well above the postwar average, though still far below prewar figures. During the last year, a dozen leading exporters shipped about 550,000 tons (or 16 percent) more than in 1955, the previous postwar record year. The largest absolute rise was achieved by Burma, which almost reached the 2 million mark for the first time since before the war. Proportionately larger increases were recorded by Brazil, Italy, and the United States (see Table 1). Non-Asian exporters almost certainly will prove to have supplied a larger share of world shipments than in 1955. This shift reflects mainly the successful efforts of Italy and the United States to dispose of accumulated stocks, the bigger crops in Brazil and Egypt, and the poor crop in East Pakistan.

In Burma, practically all the old stocks were sold, in addition to most of the 1955/56 crop, though some of these quantities still remain to be shipped in 1957. Thailand's exports consisted almost entirely of rice from the 1955/56 crop, the older stocks having been disposed of previously; therefore, that country's total exports did not differ materially from those of 1955. Almost one third of Thailand's exports consisted of broken rice, most of which went to Hong Kong, Singapore, and Malaya. These three importers also took over one half of Thailand's rice shipments in 1956, while Japan's share fell heavily (see Table 2). When the full extent of the crop damage in East Pakistan became known early in 1956, exports were stopped and the shipments from West Pakistan directed to the eastern half of the country. Cambodian exports were very modest, supplies being affected still by the crop failure of 1954. In Viet-Nam, food requirements of the large number of refugees and other after-effects of political disturbances reduced exports.

Table 1. — Gross Exports of Milled Rice of Twelve Leading Exporting Countries, 1954, 1955, and 1956

Countries	1956	1955	1954
	Thousand metric tons		
Burma	1 860	1 636	1 461
Thailand	1 239	1 228	1 018
United States	820	516	556
Italy	352	169	197
Egypt	*230	183	49
Taiwan	*100	170	36
Spain	70	49	61
Brazil	*70	2	—
Pakistan	[1]*60	246	140
Cambodia and Viet-Nam	46	105	356
British Guiana	42	55	37
TOTAL	4 920	4 360	3 910

* Estimate. — [1]Pakistan's exports were greatly exceeded by imports in 1956.

Table 2. — Exports of Rice From Thailand in 1956, Showing Principal Types of Processing and Main Destinations

Destinations	Milled rice	Husked rice	Broken rice	Percentage of total exports	
				1955	1956
	Thousand metric tons				
Singapore	184	9	114	20	25
Malaya, Fed. of	91	0.5	74	13	13
Hong Kong	66	0.2	114	14	14
Japan	116	—	14	26	11
Indonesia	145	—	—	5	11
Philippines	—	—	32	4	3
Pakistan	27	—	—	—	2
Other Asian countries	47	0.3	30	8	6
Netherlands	39	4	1	3	4
United Kingdom	12	—	6	1	2
Other European countries	6	6.4	3	3	1
Africa	28	—	10	2	3
Persian Gulf	24	0.2	3	1	2
Other countries	—	—	—	—	3
TOTAL	816	21.4	400	100	100

Unusually large stocks of rice had accumulated in the United States by the end of 1955, but all these were committed during 1956, though some shipments still have to be carried out during 1957. The increased volume in rice exports was almost entirely imported by Asian countries. Table 3 shows the various headings under which the government-owned stocks were disposed of within the United States and abroad.

The total amount of rice available for export was no larger in 1956 than in 1955. The increase in world trade was due, therefore, to an increase in import demand, which was met from previously accumulated stocks. The purchases of the 12 leading importing countries rose by about 700,000 tons. The

Table 3. — United States Commodity Credit Corporation Disposition Commitments of Rice during 1956 (preliminary)

Items	Paddy	Milled Rice	Total in milled rice equivalent
	.... *Thousand metric tons*		
DOMESTIC			
Commercial sales	120	55	134
Donations (under Section 32)	—	201	201
Donations (under Section 416)	—	40	40
Total domestic dispositions	120	296	375
EXPORT			
Commercial sales[1]	1	731	731
Non-commercial sales to foreign governments	—	70	70
Transfers through ICA.	—	91	91
International barter	16	25	35
Donations.	—	333	333
Total export dispositions.	17	1 250	1 260
TOTAL TRANSACTIONS	137	1 546	1 635

[1]Including 525,000 tons sold under Title I of Public Law 480.

rise was very sharp in Indonesia and Pakistan, and substantial in Ceylon, Cuba, India and Malaya-Singapore, but imports into Japan (formerly the largest importer) fell by 40 percent (see Table 4). The record rice crop of 1955 and the very good crop of 1956 greatly increased supplies of home-grown rice in Japan, and since consumers prefer local rice, the disposal of imported rice stocks became increasingly difficult. The Japanese authorities therefore reduced drastically rice imports during the second half of 1956. Indonesia, however, greatly expanded imports of foreign rice to counteract rising prices for home-grown rice. The poor outturn of the 1955/56 rice crop in East Bengal forced Pakistan to prohibit exports and to become an importer on a large scale. About one half of these imports came from the United States, almost one third from Burma, and the remainder from Continental China, Thailand, and Italy. India's requirements have been growing with the increase in population and

Table 4. — Gross Imports of Milled Rice into Twelve Leading Importing Countries, 1954, 1955, and 1956

Countries	1956	1955	1954
	.....*Thousand metric tons*.....		
Japan	750	1 246	1 432
Indonesia	*750	127	259
Malaya-Singapore[1]	531	492	272
Ceylon	478	385	402
Pakistan	457	—	—
India	325	290	654
Hong Kong	272	264	107
Cuba	*140	117	165
Germany, Western	99	98	73
United Kingdom	85	109	69
Netherlands	*80	119	75
France	*80	73	65
TOTAL	4 050	3 320	3 570

* Estimate. — [1]Net imports.

the rise in income. As the government is also anxious to maintain a reserve stock, agreements have been concluded whereby India will receive 2 million tons of rice from Burma during 1956-60, 200,000 tons from the United States, and 60,000 tons from Continental China. Fifteen percent of these supplies (325,000 tons) had arrived in India by the end of 1956. Imports by northwestern European countries were generally lower since less rice was offered from old stocks of Asian rice at prices making it attractive for animal feeding.

Unfortunately, no comprehensive figures are available for the trade of Continental China, the world's largest producer of rice. One of the main importers in prewar days, this country has recently been both importer and exporter. Exports seem to have expanded somewhat during 1956 and imports to have been reduced, but even China's gross exports probably did not exceed 1 percent of its own production.

Trade in 1957

The volume of exports during the current year will be maintained by shipments made in fulfilment of last year's commitments, particularly to India. The import requirements of Indonesia — one of the special features of 1956 — continue to be large, 200,000 tons having been bought in Burma and Thailand early in February. Korea — one of the main exporters in prewar days — has now joined the ranks of the importers and contracted for about 150,000 tons of United States rice. An interesting feature of the Korean purchases is that they call for the short grain variety grown in California, a type of rice which is not readily saleable in tropical markets.

As there had been almost no carry-over into 1957 of uncommitted stocks from earlier crops, the purchases made during the present year will have to be fulfilled by shipments of rice milled from the 1956/57 crop. To increase the supplies available to countries with pressing requirements, some of the buyers under long-term agreements have agreed to reduce their imports during 1957. This affects particularly the bilateral clearing arrangements concluded between Eastern European countries and Burma, but Japan also has agreed to cut its imports from Burma by one half (i.e., by 100,000 tons) this year. Increased quantities of rice in Cambodia and Viet-Nam (about 350,000 to 400,000 tons) are said to be available for export, but it is not clear yet whether transport and internal marketing difficulties will permit government plans to be fulfilled. In Egypt, about 150,000 tons are believed to be available for export, but the government is making a new survey of stock position before deciding on an export policy. Brazil's exports may recede again as internal consumption continues to expand.

Prices

Export prices to private buyers were fairly steady, but there have been some reductions in the prices charged to government buyers. The Burmese State Agricultural Marketing Board started the 1957 season by charging private buyers a slightly higher price than in the previous year. This was followed by another small rise in mid-February to £36.12.6 per long ton ($101 per metric ton) f.o.b. for Ngatsein Small Mills Specials with up to 42 percent brokens; at about the same time, however, a sale at just under £34.0.0 was made to the Government of Indonesia. Thailand's export prices for whole rice fell toward the end of 1956 when new crop rice appeared on the market, but they subsequently made some recovery; the fluctuations were much smaller for broken rice. Prices of Thailand rice, c.i.f. Northwest European ports, in mid-February were about $10 higher than in November 1956, but they were still about $5 below the levels of August 1956.

United States prices remained fairly steady. For rice procured under special agreements, India paid about $133 per metric ton, f.a.s. Gulf ports, for No. 5 Grade with maximum 35 percent brokens, and $138.50 with maximum 7 percent brokens.

Paddy prices to farmers remain fairly steady. The Burmese up-country support price for Ngatsein paddy is equivalent to about $29 per metric ton, but premiums have been established for better qualities. The United States minimum average support price for the 1957 crop was fixed at $97.50 per metric ton, as against $100.75 for the 1956 crop. Italian basic prices to farmers for the 1957 crop are being maintained at the 1956 level, i.e., $96 per metric ton for « originario » paddy, with similar quantitative limitations.

FATS, OILS, AND OILSEEDS - RECENT INTERNATIONAL PRICE MOVEMENTS

During the last quarter of 1956, prices of fats and oils in international markets rose sharply and in December reached the highest points for the year. Pronounced upward movements occurred for drying oils, lard, and liquid edible oils other than olive oil, while more moderate increases took place in tallow and hard vegetable oil markets. The general level of prices for 1956, by comparison with the previous year, was about 13 percent higher for all fats and oils, and 4 percent higher for oilseeds, but wide variations occurred throughout the period. The FAO index of international market prices of fats and oils for 1956 averaged 104 (1952-54 = 100). The index moved to a peak of 112 in May 1956, declined to 100 in September, but rose again to 114 in December. Prices of most fats and oils reached a new peak at the turn of the year, and quotations were moderately reduced in January and February. Provisional index numbers for the first two months of 1957 are 112 and 107 (see Figures 1-3).

Recent high price levels have occurred despite the continued expansion of world supplies of fats and oils. Reports on the world's major oilseed crops indicate abundant supplies which could be moved into world markets during the first half of 1957. The Suez crisis has raised difficulties for the transport of oilseeds and oils to importing countries and caused increases in freight rates. There has apparently been some buying against contingencies but normal demand, in line with the high level of economic activity, has also been maintained. Effective demand was also strengthened by the continued assistance given under special export programs to foreign buyers of United States oils and fats. One factor supporting prices recently has been the temporary withholding of the larger new crops from the export market. This has resulted either from relatively smaller marketings by farmers, as in the United States, or from export controls, as in Spain, India, and China.

Liquid Edible Oils

Instability in " soft " oil prices was the main feature of the 1956 price situation, and the index number for these oils (excluding olive oil) moved from 94 in September to 123 in December. The upward movement was reversed in mid-January and prices continued to decline in February, when the index fell to 113. Though the underlying supply position in the major producing areas of North America, West Africa, and Asia is good, a smaller groundnut crop in Nigeria, reports of adverse growing conditions from Argentina, and the suspension of Indian groundnut oil and Chinese soybean exports were reflected in increased demand for United States supplies. At the peak of the price boom, United States cottonseed oil, BPSY, in drums, was sold at $402 per ton, c.i.f. European ports, while crude soybean oil in bulk, similarly quoted, reached $380.

Supplies of edible fats and oils in the United States for the marketing year ending September 1957 are expected to remain at the record levels of the previous year. With reductions in over-all beginning stocks, butter supplies, and estimated lard and cottonseed oil output, this will be entirely due to the 22 percent increase in the size of the 1956 soybean harvest. Prices have remained high through record domestic and export demand in the early months of the marketing season, and because

Figure 1. — Indices of International Market Prices of Fats and Oils (excluding Butter) and Oilseeds
1952-54 = 100

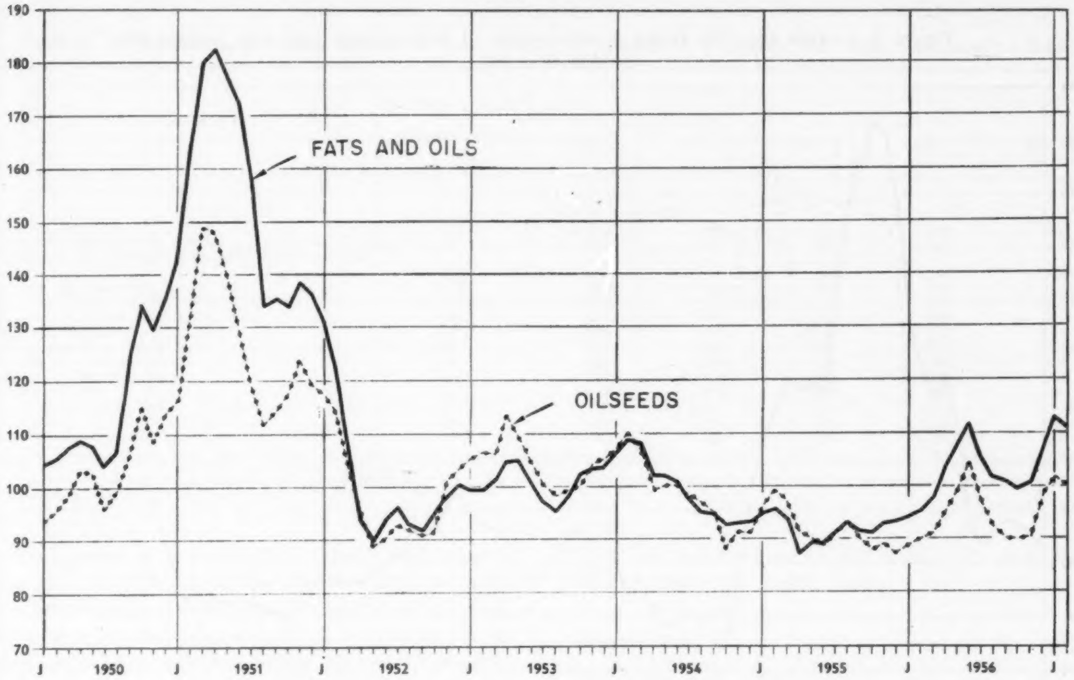


Figure 2. — Fats and Oils Index - Sub-Indices of Edible-Soap Oils Group
1952-54 = 100

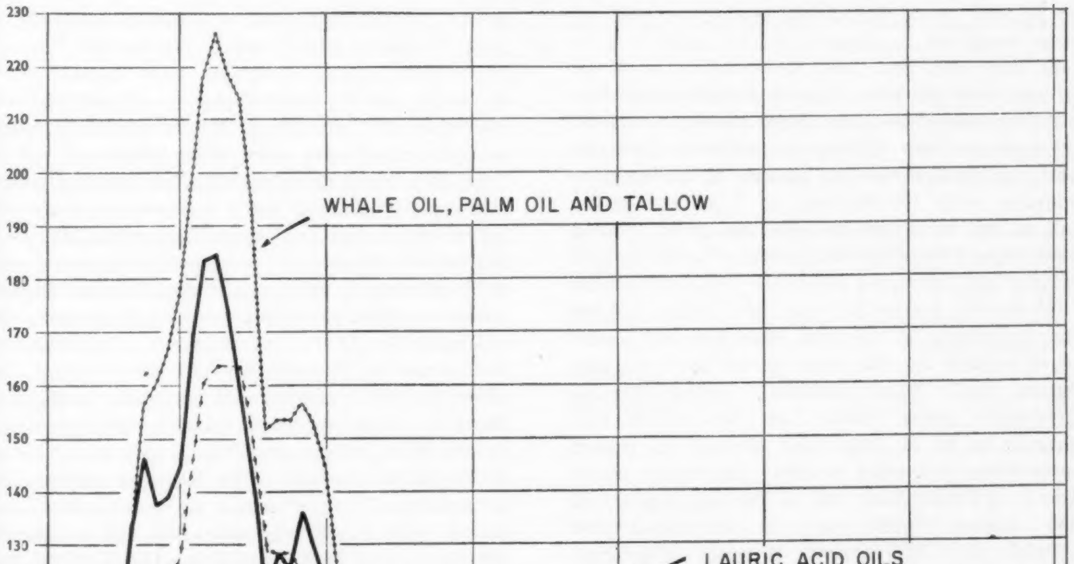
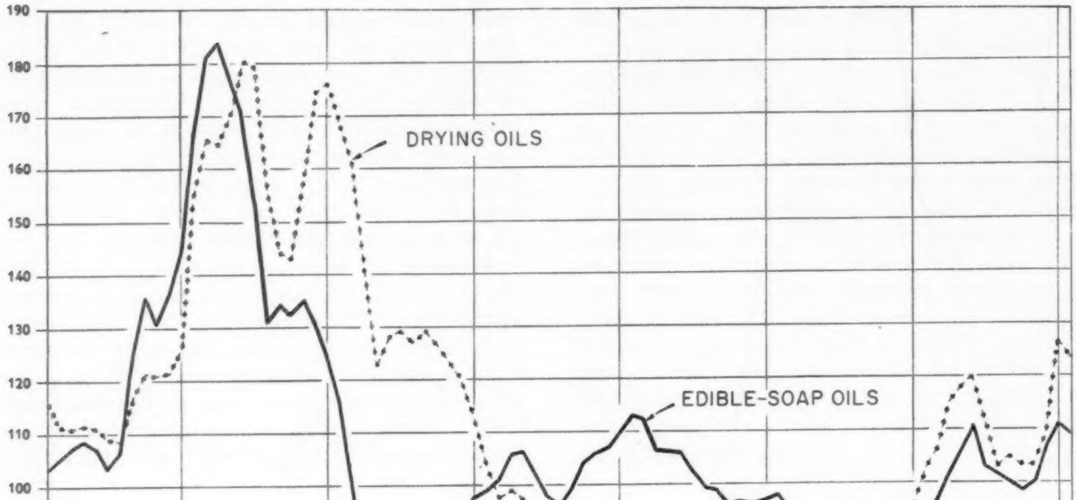


Figure 3. — Fats and Oils Index - Sub-Indices of Edible-Soap Oils and Drying Oils
1952-54 = 100



farmers have placed a relatively high proportion of the soybean crop under price support loan. At mid-January, loan agreements had been made for nearly 1.6 million tons, 13 percent of the crop, as compared with 730,000 tons, or 7 percent of the crop, at the same date the previous year. United States export sales and shipments of soybeans and soybean and cottonseed oils in the first four months of the current marketing year have totaled 420,000 tons (in terms of oil) and exceeded last year's record volume for the same period by 7 percent. Exports have been materially aided through agreements under Public Law 480, which will continue to be an important element in United States trade in coming months. Shipments under Title I of Public Law 480 in the last quarter of 1956 totaled 57,000 tons of cottonseed and soybean oils, 36 percent of total shipments. Purchase authorizations granted in the present marketing year up to the end of January, under Public Law 480 and International Co-operation Administration programs, total 275,000 tons, equal to about one half of expected total shipments of these oils for the twelve-month period. Vegetable oil prices will also be influenced by the smaller supplies of United States lard. A reduction of 7 percent from the 1955/56 production is forecast, and prices of lard have moved steadily upwards in recent months (see Table 5). However, lard has remained favorably priced in relation to vegetable oils during the recent price increases.

In 1957, world groundnut supplies, most of which will come from crops ready for harvest or already harvested, are also moderately larger than last year. The United States crop was roughly the same size, but beginning stocks were substantial, and higher quantities than in recent years will probably be available for export or crushing. Increases in marketings in French West Africa are likely to offset the fall in commercial purchases in Nigeria. However, supplies from Nigeria, unlike those from French West Africa, now have a greater influence in the world market. The Nigerian commercial crop dropped sharply owing to unfavorable rains and is now unofficially estimated not to exceed 360,000 tons of kernels, as compared with 520,000 tons in 1956. Indian groundnut sowings for the 1956/57 harvest increased by 20 percent, but some reduction in yields owing to poor growing weather is forecast. Although the crop is expected to be larger, no export quotas for groundnut oil have yet been announced, and present policy appears to be concerned with reducing unusually high internal prices for edible oils, owing especially to short supplies of mustard oil. In the main exporting province of China, the 1956 groundnut crop is stated

Table 5. — International Market Prices of Fats, Oils, and Oilseeds in February 1957 with Comparative Data

Commodity	Currency in which originally quoted	1956			1957	
		Feb.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
		U.S. dollars per metric ton				
Olive oil, Tunisian, 1%	£st.	[1]1 110	980	980	875	852
Groundnut oil, Nigerian, 3-6%	£st.	322	410	461	453	410
Cottonseed oil, American, bleachable prime summer yellow	US$	338	391	394	395	379
Soybean oil, American, crude, bulk	US$	324	344	370	369	349
Lard, American, refined, 37-lb. tins	US$	*275	*336	*357	*365	*367
Coconut oil, Straits, 3 or 3,5%, bulk	£st.	246	263	267	261	259
Palm oil, Belgian Congo, bulk	B.fr.	234	248	256	255	252
Tallow, American, fancy, bulk	US$	*176	*194	*185	*183	*185
Linseed oil, Argentine, bulk	£st.	327	300	356	346	289
Castor oil, Bombay firsts	£st.	322	440	502	507	474
Copra, Straits	£st.	179	187	192	189	184
Soybeans, American, No. 2, yellow	£st.	110	117	118	119	116
Groundnuts, decorticated, Nigerian	£st.	198	239	262	256	242
Linseed, Canadian, No. 1	£st.	191	161	168	165	158

NOTE: Prices are compiled from *The Public Ledger*, London. Prices are c.i.f. European ports, except as otherwise noted, and are converted to U.S. dollars at official rates of exchange. — *F.O.B. — [1]March.

to be 30 percent greater than in 1955, and exports may also be affected by the reported improvement of most oilseed harvests in that country. In general, however, groundnut and groundnut oil markets have been unusually inactive during the early months of 1957, and price movements have largely followed the general tendency of international markets for soft oils.

Olive oil production from the current world harvest is estimated at 1.1 millons tons (including oil extracted from residues), nearly 40 percent greater than last year's output. Olive oil prices were extremely high in the spring of 1956, owing to the combined effect of a poor crop and low stocks, and subsequently to fears of extensive damage to Mediterranean olive trees by the winter frost. However, apart from Italy, average or better than average olive crops were gathered around the Mediterranean Basin this season. Prices declined after the spring of 1956, and this trend has continued for new crop oil prices in 1957. In February 1957, export prices were about 30 percent below the highest points reached last year, but they were still comparatively high. In the spring of 1955, when output was about the same as present forecasts, prices were more than 30 percent below present levels, and olive oil in international trade is still more than twice as expensive as other liquid edible oils. Quotations in early 1957 were prevented from falling further partly because of the negligible size of carry-over stocks, and also owing to the fact that new crop export prices for oil from Spain, the major exporter, were still not known in February. Spanish production, officially estimated at nearly 400,000 tons, is more than 50 percent higher than last year, and the best outturn since the outstanding 1951/52 results. Exceptionally good harvests are also reported from Tunisia and Turkey, and world exportable surpluses this year are unlikely to be less than 140,000 tons, well above the volume traded in recent years.

Drying oils

Since October 1956, price quotations for drying oils (linseed, castor, and tung oils) again moved to substantially higher levels. The price index for this group was 127 (1952-54 = 100) at the close of the year, an increase of one third above the level of December 1955, but there was some reduction in all items by the end of February. International trade in linseed and linseed oil was materially reduced during 1956 (see Table 6), primarily reflecting smaller Argentine supplies. Ex-

Table 6. — Exports of Vegetable Oils and Oilseeds from Major Producing Countries in 1956, with Comparisons

Commodity	1954	1955	1956[1]
	Thousand metric tons		
Soybeans and oil[2]	315	515	780
Cottonseed and oil[3]	270	290	275
Groundnuts and oil[4]	560	680	700
Total	1 145	1 485	1 760
Copra and coconut oil[5]	1 120	1 120	1 245
Palm kernels and oil[6]	360	325	325
Palm oil[7]	565	525	545
Total	2 045	1 970	2 115
Linseed and oil[8]	555	425	340
Castor beans and oil[9]	65	95	70
Total	620	520	410
TOTAL	3 810	3 975	4 280

[1]Partly estimated. — [2]United States and China. — [3]United States. — [4]British West Africa, French West Africa, China and India. — [5]Philippines, Indonesia, Ceylon, Malaya and Oceania. — [6]British West Africa, French West Africa, Belgian Congo. — [7]British West Africa, Belgian Congo, French West Africa, Indonesia, Malaya. — [8]United States, Canada, Argentina, India. — [9]Brazil and India.

ports of Argentine linseed oil totaled 50,000 tons, as compared with 150,000 tons in 1955. The Argentine harvest just completed is estimated at 660,000 tons, almost treble the 1955/56 volume. The 1956/57 crops in other countries were also significantly larger, and the world total of 3.7 million tons is the largest figure ever reached, with the exception of the 1943/44 season. Up to February, a number of factors have prevented these abundant supplies from pressing unduly on world prices. These include a shortage of shipping space and higher freight rates, maintenance of Argentine prices in terms of other currencies, farmer marketing quotas in Canada, and the retention on United States farms (or under loan) of quantities about equal to the 18 percent increase in the crop in that country. Early in February, the Argentine Government permitted linseed oil exporters to exchange more of their foreign exchange earnings for pesos at rates above the basic official rate. Import prices of Argentine oil were reduced, and heavy selling by Argentina and other exporting countries followed. World prices in mid-February were about 20 percent lower than four weeks earlier, and it would appear that prices will remain at lower levels throughout 1957.

World exports of castor beans and oil, chiefly from India and Brazil, declined in 1956, and prices tended strongly upwards throughout the year. The upward movement was accentuated in the closing months of 1956, and in January Indian oil was priced at $507 per ton (Bombay firsts, c.i.f. European ports), the highest level since early 1952. Prices were reduced by about 5 percent in February. Indian exports were probably maintained at the 1955 volume during 1956, but Brazilian exports of beans and oil (in terms of oil) were apparently only about one half of the 1955 level. The new Indian crop, at present being moved to crushers, is no larger than in 1955, and Brazilian stocks are relatively low. A more plentiful supply position cannot therefore be expected until the next Brazilian harvest in August-September, assuming that the recent high prices have induced an expansion of this crop.

Tung oil prices showed relatively little change throughout the greater part of 1956, but they increased sharply in November and December in line with the general movement. These gains were partially lost in January and February. Large crops of tung nuts have been harvested by South American producers and there was a better crop in the United States, where the last two crops were seriously damaged by frost. On the other hand, Chinese exports are uncertain at the moment, and United States producers have taken full advantage of higher support prices this season to place the greater part of the crop in storage. Current market supplies are not therefore unduly depressing world prices.

Other Oils and Fats

World exports of lauric acid oils, including copra and palm kernels, expanded further in 1956, and prices were only moderately influenced by the increases for other oils and fats. Philippines copra and coconut oil shipments increased from 600,000 tons (oil equivalent) in 1955 to 730,000 tons in 1956 and accounted for most of the gain in world exports. Much of the world's copra and coconut oil trade has had to be rerouted during the closing of the Suez Canal, and prices have absorbed an increase in transport costs. World export of palm kernels in 1956 were apparently little changed, despite an 11 percent increase in Nigerian purchases for export. The price index for lauric acid oils in January 1957 was only 5 percent higher than in October 1956.

International prices of palm and whale oils, tallow and greases were also little influenced by general market movements at the close of the year, and the general level of prices for these commodities was about 4 percent higher in January than four months previously. Whale oil production declined slightly in 1956, but trade in palm oil was moderated larger, and tallow and grease supplies were plentiful. The permitted size of the Antarctic whale catch has again been reduced this season, and the sale of a large part of the smaller 1957 supplies was reported in January. Nigerian purchases of palm oil for export were about the same in 1956 as in 1955, but shipments from other countries increased moderately. Palm oil prices have increased gradually since the downturn which followed the Korean boom and in 1956 reached the highest point since 1952. The main supply factor influencing world tallow prices is the size of the United States output. With larger production of tallow and greases in that country, prices fell off during the first half of 1956; an increase of 17 percent occurred between August and November, but prices moved back to somewhat lower levels in the following months. Prices are expected to average higher in 1957. United States tallow and grease output in the marketing season ending September 1957 is officially forecast at 8 percent lower than in 1955/56, primarily reflecting lower output of greases from reduced pig slaughterings. United States exports, of which only a minor part come under special government programs, where at record levels during January to September 1956, but declined significantly during the last quarter.

SUGAR - SUPPLY/DEMAND POSITION AND PROSPECTS

Production

In 1956 production of centrifugal sugar outside the U.S.S.R., Eastern Europe, and China reached 32.0 million tons (raw value), which is 400,000 tons higher than in the previous year (1.3 percent), and 12 million tons (60 percent) above the prewar average. The 1957 production is provisionally estimated at 33 million tons, although with favorable weather conditions the final outturn may be some 200,000 tons higher. During the last two years, production has increased more slowly than during the previous five years. This was due to restrictions placed on production, to unfavorable weather, as well as because prices of sugar beets became less remunerative in comparison with other agricultural prices, and competition for labor more severe.

For the U.S.S.R., Eastern Europe, and China, unofficial estimates place production in 1956 and 1957 at 7.5-8.0 million tons. Production is reported to be increasing rapidly in the U.S.S.R. and China, but declining in Eastern Europe. In 1956, Poland and Czechoslovakia relinquished about 80 percent of their combined basic export quotas under the International Sugar Agreement, and their exports in 1957 will probably be very small. The development of production by continents or major regions is shown in Table 7.

Table 7. — World Production of Centrifugal Sugar (Raw Value), by Major Regions

Region	Prewar	1950/51 to 1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57 (preliminary)
	.... *Million metric tons, raw value*					
Western Europe	4.1	5.8	7.1	6.7	7.0	6.5
North America	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.3
Central America	5.1	9.6	8.7	8.5	8.5	9.2
South America	1.8	3.3	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.7
Asia (excl. China)	4.3	3.9	4.3	5.0	5.5	5.7
Africa	1.1	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2
Oceania	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4
Total	20 1	28.3	30.7	31.6	32.0	33.0
U.S.S.R., Eastern Europe, and China	5.2	6.2	7.6	6.4	7.4	7.6
WORLD TOTAL	25.3	34 5	38.3	38.0	39.4	40.6

There has been a steady expansion of sugar production in Central and South America and in Asia, but production seems to have stabilized in Africa, Oceania, and Western Europe. However, the sharp decline in Western Europe during the current year is due entirely to extremely unfavorable weather and does not indicate a declining trend.

Consumption

World sugar consumption is expanding rapidly. Since 1951 world consumption (outside of the U.S.S.R., Eastern Europe, and China) has increased by an average of 1.4 million tons, or 4.8 percent annually, and preliminary estimates indicate that it may have exceeded 33 million tons in 1956, 1.5 million tons above 1955. Per caput consumption has risen from 14.3 kilograms in 1934-38 to 18.3 kilograms last year. Inclusive of Eastern Europe, the U.S.S.R., and China, world consumption approached 40.5 million tons, or some 10 million tons more than in 1951.

Table 8. — World Consumption of Centrifugal Sugar (Raw Value), by Major Regions

Region	Prewar	1951	1954	1955	(Prel.) 1956
	.... *Million metric tons*				
Western Europe	6.9	8.0	8.8	9.2	9.6
North America	6.5	7.7	8.2	8.4	8.8
Central America	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6
South America	1.4	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.8
Near East	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
Asia	2.9	3.2	4.8	5.1	5.3
Africa	0.8	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.3
Oceania	0.5	0.6	0 6	0.7	0.7
Total	19.9	26.1	30.1	31.5	33.0
U.S.S.R., Eastern Europe, and China[1]	4.4	4.4	7.0	6.8	7.4

[1]Published production estimates minus net exports from the area.

All areas have participated in the increase. As could be expected, it has been smallest in the United States, Australia, and northern European countries which, even before the war, had a per caput consumption of over 45 kilograms. The rapid growth in Latin America, Asia, the Near East, and Africa is closely related to the rise in per caput income and to the decline in the price of sugar in relation to other commodities. In 1955, the "real"

Table 9. — Per Caput Consumption of Centrifugal Sugar In Specified Years

Region	Prewar	1951	1954	1955	1956 (prel.)
	.... *Kilograms per person*				
Western Europe	25.2	26.3	28 5	29.5	30.4
North America	46.4	45.5	46.4	46 6	47.6
Central America	16.8	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.3
South America	16.8	26.2	28.5	29.1	30.1
Near East	6.0	9.5	10.9	12.0	12.8
Asia	4.6	4.2	6.0	6.2	6.6
Africa	5.2	8.7	9.7	10.1	10.4
Oceania	45.1	51.2	47.2	47.3	48.3
TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R., Eastern Europe, and China)	14.3	15.6	17.3	17.7	18.3

price of sugar was lower than in 1954 in 32 countries, and higher in only 12 countries, and the weighted average price was lower by almost 4 percent in the 48 countries for which data had been collected. (The "real" price declined also in the United States, but it is excluded from these calculations.) In 1956, the weighted average price in 29 countries was 5 percent lower than in 1954, while in the 23 countries in which the price had declined, the cost of sugar was 12 percent less than in 1954.

Table 10. — Deflated Retail Prices of Sugar in 1954, 1955, and 1956

Changes in price	Number of countries	Total consumption (million metric tons)	Percentage changes in prices (weighted averages)[1]	Percentage composition of consumption: In respect of countries listed	Percentage composition of consumption: In respect of world total[2]
		A. 1955 compared with 1954			
—	32	12.5	— 6.6	57	38
0	4	1.0	0	4	3
+	12	8.5	+ 8.7	39	26
	48	22.0	— 3.9	100	67
		B. 1956 compared with 1955			
—	21	11.8	— 7.4	70	36
0	1	0.5	0	3	2
+	7	4.5	+ 5.5	27	13
	29	16.8	— 3.7	100	51
		C. 1956 compared with 1954			
—	23	11.3	—12.0	67	34
0	0	—	0	0	0
+	6	5.5	+ 8.9	33	17
	29	16.8	— 5.2	100	51

[1]Retail prices, in national currencies, deflated by cost-of-living indices; average percentage change weighted by consumption. — [2]Exclusive of U.S.S.R., Eastern Europe, and China.

Stocks Decline

Between 1949 and 1954 the most important factor affecting the world market was the rise in stocks, which increased from about 6 million tons at the end of 1949, representing about 20 percent of world annual consumption, to 12 million tons at the end of 1954, almost one third of world consumption. In the three years 1951, 1952, and 1954, production of centrifugal sugar exceeded consumption by an average of about 2 million tons a year. In 1952, when Cuba produced an all-time record crop, world stocks rose by about 2.5 million tons.

The world supply/demand balance underwent a slight but important change during the last part of 1955. At the beginning of the year, carry-over stocks stood at an all-time record level (although, as a percentage of consumption, stocks were substantially lower than during 1931-39); but they fell slightly during the course of the year. By itself, this change in stocks was of very small significance. However, in 1955/56 production was only slightly higher than in the previous year, and the continued expansion of consumption necessitated heavy withdrawals from stocks. Preliminary figures indicate that world consumption probably exceeded production by over 800,000 tons. Cuba (which had in 1953 a carry-over stock of 2.2 million tons) was able to export in 1956 about 5.4 million tons, compared with 4.6 in the previous year, and to reduce its stock from 1.6 million tons to around 600,000 tons between January and December 1956. Although total stocks in other countries did not decline substantially, there were important changes in the position of individual countries, which were bound to have significant market effects. Stocks declined in most of the traditional exporting countries, as well as in many of the major importing countries.[*] The largest increase took place in India and Italy (about 400,000 tons), but it was uncertain to what extent this would be available for export.

Prices

During the three years before November 1956, world prices moved mainly within a very narrow range of 3.15-3.35 U.S. cents per pound. The peak in 1954 and 1955 was 3.42 cents (Table 11), as compared with 4.50 cents in 1948 and 1949, before the dislocations induced by the Korean war. But the decline in world stocks during 1956 and the prospect of increased European import demand in 1957 combined to bring a fundamental change in the world market situation. Hardly had the United Nations Sugar Conference ended its negotiations for a revision of the International Sugar Agreement, which set a minimum-maximum price range of 3.15-4.00 U.S. cents per pound, than prices began to advance.

Table 11. — Sugar Prices on the World Free Market[1]

Period	Highest	Lowest	Average
	.. *U.S. cents per pound, f.o.b.* ..		
October-December 1953[2]	3.27	3.10	3.17
1954	3.43	3.05	3.26
1955	3.41	3.13	3.24
January-October 1956[2]	3.40	3.24	[2]3.31
December 1956-February 1957[3]	5.83	4.77	[3]5.42

[1]Cuba, f.o.b., export price to destinations other than the United States, New York Sugar and Cocoa Exchange. — [2]Monthly average. — [3]Preliminary estimate.

Inevitably, speculative and other temporary and special factors also entered into the market situation, which intensified the price movement, and before the end of January 1957, the world price rose to 6.37 cents, almost double the 1954-56 average. Prices declined slightly during February, following the promises of exporting countries, at a meeting of the International Sugar Council, to take steps to increase exportable supplies. But there

was no fundamental change either in the statistical supply/demand situation or in the balance of other forces in the market, and prices continued to fluctuate between 5.3 and 6.0 cents a pound.

Outlook

A discussion of the sugar outlook must distinguish between the short-term and the longer-term prospects.

As far as the immediate future is concerned, it is reasonable to assume that European production will not suffer in 1957 from such bad weather as in 1956. In other continents, the forces set in motion many years ago will continue to operate, and (unless disastrous weather develops) production should be higher by 2-3 percent than during the current year. Some change in the supply situation before the end of 1957 is, therefore, highly probable. The rise in prices will have some adverse effects on consumption, although these cannot be very great (except in countries which control imports by foreign exchange allocations), since in the overwhelming majority of countries the wholesale price is only a small proportion of the consumer retail price.

Mention may be made of a middle period — say, 1959-60 — during which Cuba would appear to hold a special position, since in two to three years it could probably achieve a larger expansion than any other country. In 1952 Cuba produced 7.22 million tons, as compared with 5.7 million in 1956, and it could probably produce a substantially larger crop still, although at the cost of some special efforts, in two or three years. However, it remains to be seen whether Cuban producers, whose policies are now controlled, will embark on an expansion program.

As to the long-term effects, indications are that in many importing countries, where expansion plans and programs were held back by the relatively favorable world market prices during the past three years, there has already taken place a revival of interest in expanding production. The greatest advance will take place in Asia where new mills, with a combined capacity of 1.5 million tons, are planned or are under construction, while more mills are at the discussion stage. Production will expand also in the Near East, Africa, and in Central and South America.

In Western Europe, too, where production appeared to have stabilized at around 7.5 million tons, the recent market developments and the long-term demand prospects have engendered a new incentive for sugar beet expansion. One of the most important limiting factors was the shortage of labor, at current price relationships, especially in northern European countries. There is a growing interest in mechanization as a long-term solution to both labor problems and to rising production costs. In the United States, the sugar beet industry achieved during the last five years virtual complete mechanization of harvesting, while use of thinning machines and new varieties of seed have greatly reduced the volume of spring work. These developments, combined with other mechanical inventions and the introduction of various new cultivation practices, helped to reduce United States labor requirements by 20-25 percent between 1949 and 1955. A larger area was harvested and 17 percent more beets were produced in 1955 than in 1949 by 28 percent less field workers. Man-days per hectare declined from 29.3 to 21.4, and the number of man-days required to produce a ton of sugar fell from 5.68 to 4.37. If the sugar prices remain relatively high, the same economic forces which drove United States agriculture to embark on large mechanization programs could also operate in Europe.

In conclusion, it would appear that production expansion has received a new impetus, the strength and effects of which will grow the longer the current prices persist. However, an evaluation of possible market effects of a supply rise (in 3-5 years) must take into consideration, on the other side, the long-term forces which are stimulating consumption expansion. There are indications that the long-term trend in consumption is also rising at an accelerating rate. Studies on the economic factors of consumption lead to the conclusion that, assuming a continuation of the current trends in population and per caput real income, and retail sugar prices at 1953-56 levels, world consumption of centrifugal sugar will approach 45 million tons by 1960 — some 7 million tons more than in 1955 — if supplies are available.

QUARTERLY NOTES ON COMMODITY MARKETS

Note on prices

International market prices of most agricultural commodities averaged higher in 1956 than in 1955, with advances in sugar, coffee, oils and oilseeds, jute, wool, and Egyptian cotton. However, prices of rubber, American cotton, and most dairy products averaged lower last year (see Table 12). The effect of the Suez crisis on agricultural commodity markets was already wearing off by the end of the year and there was a general fall in prices in early 1957.

Import demand was strong and world trade was generally at or near record levels in 1956. In a

Table 12. — Selected International Market Prices of Agricultural Commodities, Annual Averages, Recent Months and Comparative Data, 1954-57

Commodity	1954	1955	1956	1956 Jan.	1956 Sept.	1956 Dec.	1957 Jan.	1957 Feb.
	U.S. cents per kilogram							
Wheat, Canadian No. 1, Fort William-Port Arthur	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.3	...
Wheat, Liverpool Exchange	7.0	7.2	7.6	7.5	7.6	8.0	8.3	8.2
Barley, London Provision Exchange	5.6	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.6	7.4	7.0
Maize, Rotterdam Exchange	7.3	6.9	7.3	6.6	7.4	7.6	...	...
Sugar, Cuba, No. 4 contract, f.o.b.	7.2	7.1	7.7	7.2	7.1	10.5	[1]12.9	12.8
Coffee, Brazilian Santos No. 4, ex dock New York	172.7	125.7	128.2	117.9	135.6	132.8	133.8	133.3
Cacao, Accra, New York	127.3	82.4	59.8	64.6	61.3	*58.8	52.7	51.5
Tea, Calcutta, for export, leaf, auction price[2]	150.7	143.9	118.9	98.3	133.5	143.8	130.5	...
Beef, Argentine, hindquarters, chilled, London	67.1	72.8	57.4	58.7	55.0	48.9	59.0	56.3
Bacon, Danish, Selection A, London Provision Exchange	79.2	75.9	85.9	80.2	88.2	90.8	91.8	84.0
Butter, Danish, London Provision Exchange	103.1	109.5	107.4	128.7	113.2	115.9	87.1	82.3
Butter, New Zealand, finest salted, London Provision Exchange	102.8	97.8	89.0	109.6	89.1	76.1	72.2	71.6
Cheese, New Zealand, finest white, London Provision Exchange	52.5	53.4	76.7	75.0	81.0	73.3	67.8	66.5
Soybean oil, U.S. crude, 1.5%, bulk, c.i.f. Europe	33.5	29.5	33.9	28.9	32.4	37.0	36.9	34.9
Coconut oil, Straits, 3.5%, bulk, c.i.f. Europe	30.0	25.4	25.4	24.5	24.6	26.7	26.1	25.9
Linseed oil, Argentine, bulk, c.i.f. Europe	18.0	24.7	32.9	31.0	35.6	35.6	34.6	28.9
Tallow, fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York	17.4	18.5	17.8	18.7	18.0	18.5	18.3	18.5
Cotton, Texas, c.i.f. Liverpool	83.0	82.1	64.5	65.7	59.7	64.2	63.7	63.0
Cotton, Egypt, Karnak, c.i.f. Liverpool	129.4	128.5	161.5	130.2	162.3	177.1	181.6	182.6
Jute, Pakistan, raw, mill first, c. and f. Dundee	28.2	27.0	28.3	26.1	26.9	36.1	34.7	30.6
Wool, 64's, Dominion, clean, delivered in U.K.	329.5	274.6	290.2	257.0	316.4	326.7	334.4	340.0
Rubber, Singapore No. 1 RSS, f.o.b., in bales	48.3	81.9	70.0	82.8	66.4	*81.4	71.0	...

NOTE: Prices are representative export or import prices, except as otherwise noted, and are converted from other currencies to U.S. dollars at official rates of exchange. Monthly prices in original currencies are quoted in Table 19-B, "Price Series of International Significance," pp. 46-49.

* Preliminary. — [1]One quotation. — [2]Includes export duty and excise.

period of record supplies, international markets were under the increasing pressure of exports through the United States special programs — shipments under Title I of Public Law 480 (foreign currency sales) trebled in 1956, and the special cotton program begun in March 1956 at reduced prices resultes in huge export sales. Import demand has been sustained by the continuing rise in consumer incomes, but the surprising strength of world markets in 1956 reflected exceptional circumstances: the rebuilding of stocks, depleted in importing countries in 1955; the poor quality of European crops following the severe winter and bad weather at harvesting time; and, of course, the international political tension and the closing of the Suez Canal.

The Suez crisis brought a relatively larger increase in food prices than in industrial raw materials (other than fuel oils) and manufactured products, although this was partly due to seasonal influences. The impact on agricultural prices in world markets was in fact relatively mild and limited largely to tropical products directly affected by the closing of the Canal. For rubber, jute, tea, wool, and copra, the Suez Canal is even more important as a shipping route than it is for fuel oil. Prices were generally affected by the increase in ocean freight rates and higher fuel oil prices in late 1956, but there was no speculative buying on the 1950-51 scale, nor large-scale government purchases for strategic stockpiles. Although the steep rise in sugar prices in November-January was partly of a speculative nature, it also reflected a real shortage of market supplies. Recent movements in international market prices of sugar, rice and fats, oils, and oilseeds are reviewed separately in this issue.

The short-term outlook for world stocks is somewhat brighter owing to the increased rate of exports under United States export programs — especially for cotton — and the cutting down of area under the "Soil Bank" program. According to prospects early in 1957, further additions to world carry-overs of wheat and cotton are not likely this year, and the stock position of most other commodities is causing no immediate anxiety. However, there will be a further substantial increase in stocks of maize, and market supplies of most commodities, apart from sugar and coffee, remain large. Some moderate reductions in prices in the next few months are therefore likely, assuming the Suez Canal is reopened on schedule and that the more favorable weather for European crops this season continues.

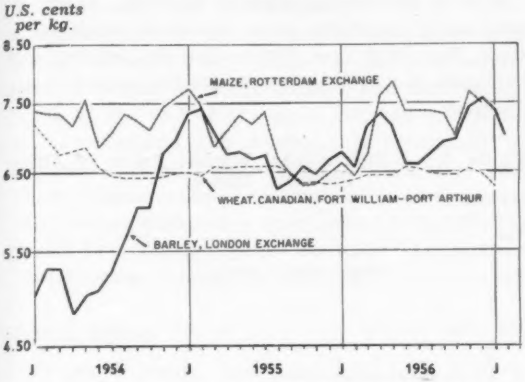
Grain

There has been little change in wheat prices during the past two years, but prices of feed grain have shown wide fluctuations (Figure 4).

WHEAT

While export prices (f.o.b. basis) have remained steady in the current season as in the past two seasons, prices to importers have increased owing to higher freight rates. The strong price position

Figure 4. — International Market Prices of Grain, 1954-57



NOTE: See Table 12 for full specification of price series.

reflected the lower winter grain crops in Europe, especially in France, which became a net importer of wheat in contrast to previous seasons, as well as higher demand in Asia created by the United States special export programs, and the steady rise in Latin American imports. World exportable supplies of wheat are at unprecedented levels, and exports in 1956/57 are expected to reach or exceed the 28.3 million tons shipped last season. Although the Australian wheat crop was sharply reduced, there were larger crops in the United States, Canada, and Argentina. United States and Canadian exports are being shipped at a sharply higher rate this year and world carry-over stocks at the end of the season are expected to show little, if any, net increase. However, total United States supplies will be lower in 1957/58. The area sown to winter wheat on 1 December 1956 was officially estimated at 36.8 million acres compared with 45.2 million a year ago. This would be the smallest area since 1913 and reflects the withdrawal from agriculture of nearly 11 million acres (over 4 million hectares) under the Soil Bank legislation. The Australian wheat area has also shown a sharp drop and production is officially forecast to be about 30 percent lower than last year's 5.32 million metric tons.

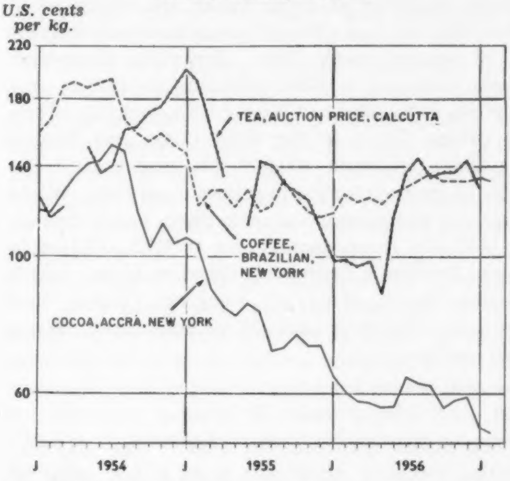
Feed Grain

Maize and barley prices, after a downswing in mid-1956, recovered substantially at the end of the year, but the market is now faced with very large supplies. United States and Canadian carry-over stocks again increased at the beginning of the season, and crops were generally good in 1956. The area planted to maize in Argentina was slightly higher, although the size of the crop harvested in March will depend on the weather in the remainder of the season. On the other hand, world import demand is likely to be lower this year owing to the higher domestic supplies in Western Europe, the main market for feed grain. France, which is normally an importer of feed grain, harvested a substantially larger barley crop yielding exportable supplies. There is therefore a prospect of a sharp rise in stocks carried forward into the 1957/58 season, and this has affected prices.

Tea, Coffee, and Cacao

Prices of tea and coffee rose substantially in 1956 and the fall in cacao prices was halted (Figure 5). Prices were steady in early 1957.

Figure 5. — International Market Prices of Tea, Coffee, Cacao, 1954-57



NOTE: See Table 12 for full specification of price series.

Coffee

Prices of Brazilian coffee rose steadily in January-September 1956, but in contrast to other commodities did not rise during the Suez crisis. The price of Santos 4, ex dock New York, averaged 128 cents per kilogram (58 cents per pound), still well below the high 1954 levels but compared with an average price of 62 cents in 1947-49. Mild coffee (Colombian Manizales) averaged 162 cents per kilogram in 1956, compared with 127 cents in 1950. The strength of the market reflected the reduced supplies of mild coffees and the prospect of a smaller and qualitatively subnormal 1956/57 Brazilian crop. United States coffee grinders were reluctant to lower the quality of their brand products and European import demand increased for the finer milds (partly to blend with African varieties). World exports rose in 1956; stocks in Colombia and Brazil declined, and no substantial carry-over stocks were left in other countries.

World coffee production in 1956/57 is provisionally estimated at 44.5 million bags (2,670,000 tons), a decline of 7 percent from last year. The

production outlook for 1957/58 will be mainly determined by weather conditions in the first six months of 1957, but preliminary figures indicate an expansion in world output. The price of Brazilian coffee was 133 cents per kilogram in February, about 15 percent higher than a year earlier, but at practically the same level as in October 1956.

CACAO

Having declined about 60 percent during 1954 and 1955, the downward movement in cacao prices was more moderate last year. The exceptionally high 1954 prices badly affected consumption, but it substantially recovered last year and total United States grindings of cacao beans are estimated at about 220,000 tons (485 million pounds), an increase of 15 percent ower 1955. However, carry-over stocks increased in 1956, reflecting the higher production, particularly in West Africa, and this affected prices. Crops in the Gold Coast and Nigeria are likely to reach 400,000 tons and exceed the 1935-38 average for the first time since 1940. World imports and consumption seem likely to rise further in 1957, but the prospects of a further addition to stocks has had a depressing effect on prices, which declined to 52 cents per kilogram (Accra, New York) in February 1957, 20 percent lower than a year earlier.

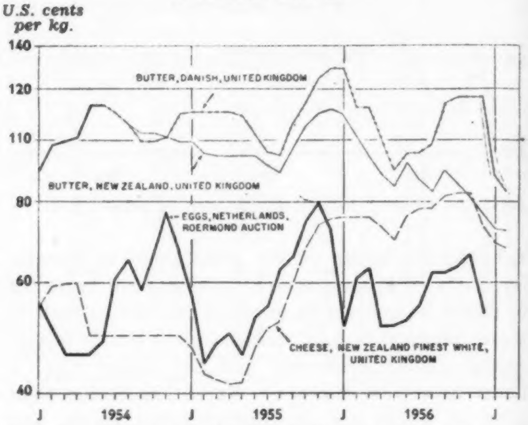
TEA

Tea prices recovered in 1956. The Calcutta auction (export) price rose from a low point of 98 cents per kilogram in January 1956 to 145 cents in August (4 shillings per pound), although this was still well below the high 1954/55 levels. The price margin between quality and common teas became unusually wide in some months. With the large market supplies (which included a large part of India's 1955 crop carried over into 1956), buyers were selective and high prices were paid for the relatively scarce high quality teas, while producers of plain teas found them difficult to sell. World exports in 1956 were second only to the 1954 record, but consumption of tea is rising only slowly in most importing countries. Supplies are somewhat lower this season. Indian production was curtailed last year by the closing of the plucking season at an earlier date in northeast India, which apparently resulted in an improvement in quality and prevented the crop from rising above the 1955 record level. The Indian Government has declared an export allocation of 190,000 tons (433 million pounds) for 1956/57, representing roughly 60 percent of the year's crop. Tea production was also lower in Ceylon and Indonesia last season, although these declines were partly balanced by increases in minor producing countries.

Dairy Products

After a downswing early in the year, prices of most dairy products have recovered moderately since May 1956 (see Figure 6). In January and February, however, prices of both butter and cheese declined.

Figure 6. — International Market Prices of Dairy Products, 1954-57



NOTE: See Table 12 for full specification of price series.

BUTTER

The price of New Zealand butter (in London) provided an outstanding exception to the general upward movement in 1956 and, reflecting the competition among the exceptionally heavy supplies reaching this market, dropped to its lowest level since rationing ended in May 1954. United Kingdom imports of New Zealand butter last year rose to 158,000 tons, about 25 percent higher than in 1955, and there were also larger purchases of Australian butter, which reach a seasonal peak in the last four months of the year. Demand in the United Kingdom, which accounts for two thirds of world butter imports, was strong and total imports were 15 percent higher than in 1955. Consumption rose slightly (at the expense of margarine) and cold storage stocks at the end of December reached nearly 40,000 tons, about four times the level in the previous year. In contrast to the New Zealand price, Danish butter prices in London moved upwards in late 1956. Supplies were comparatively scarce following sales to other European countries, and increasing quantities are now marketed in the United Kingdom in a packaged form which promotes a more specialized market for this butter. The price of Danish butter started to rise in September 1955, immediately after the end of the six-year contract between Denmark and the United Kingdom, which in earlier periods had maintained more stable price levels. in 1956 total exports from both Denmark and the Netherlands were reduced, but

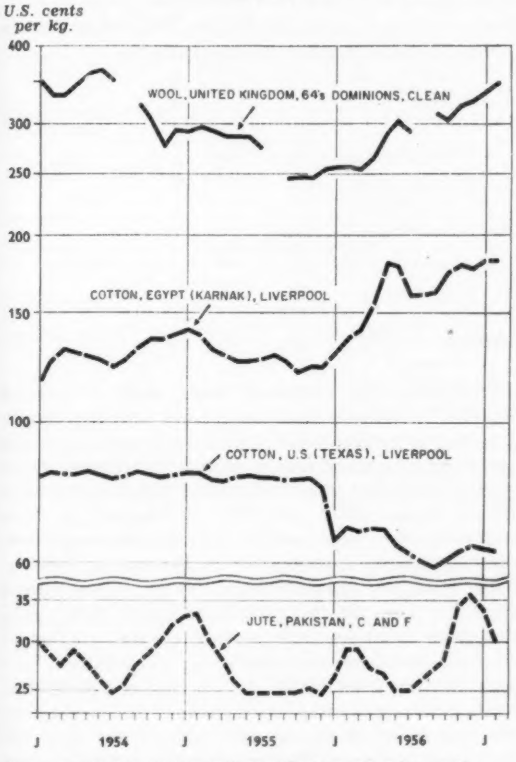
this was more than offset by increased shipments from other European countries — particularly Sweden — and the United States.

Market supplies this season continue to press on prices. Comparatively large stocks were carried over in France, Finland, Ireland, and the Netherlands at the end of the year, current production in New Zealand and Australia is apparently up to the 1955/56 levels, and in Junuary the United States resumed commercial export sales of CCC-owned butter at a fixed price of 39 cents per pound, f.a.s. shipping port. Both New Zealand and Danish prices dropped in early 1957.

Textile Fibers

Prices of cotton, wool, and jute have risen in recent months (see Figure 7).

Figure 7. — International Market Prices of Fibers, 1954-57



NOTE: See Table 12 for full specification of price series.

COTTON

The price of United States middling 15/16" cotton at Liverpool, which had remained fairly steady throughout 1954 and 1955, dropped during 1956 to a low of less than 60 cents per kilogram in September. The main decline occurred in January 1956 following the acceptance of the first bids under the United States million-bale export program. The entire CCC-owned cotton inventory was subsequently offered for export sale on a competitive bid basis, and in June the Liverpool price for most American and American-type cottons fell again, though less sharply for the already discounted shorter stapled American cotton. Export sales under this second program amounted to 6.4 million bales by 4 February 1957, but the successful maintenance of a floor price of 25 cents per pound (average locations) restored some confidence to the Liverpool market where United States middling 15/16" reached 63 cents per kilogram by early February. However, on 1 January 1957, CCC took over 6 million bales of 1955 crop cotton. This will also be offered for export sale, beginning on 19 March, for shipment after 15 August 1957.

Prices of long staple cottons have followed a quite divergent course. In view of the increased demand for Egyptiam cotton (mainly from the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe) together with the reduction in the Egyptian crop last season, a price upswing began in January 1956. Although there was a downward reaction to the second United States export program, Liverpool prices increased again during the Suez crisis, reaching $1.80 per kilogram in November (70 pence per pound), and the premium for long staple cotton remains abnormally large. With the unsettled political conditions, however, actual export sales of Egyptian cotton in the period September-February dropped 50 percent, with sharp declines in shipments to all markets including Eastern Europe.

World trade in cotton this season is expected to reach a postwar record of possibly 13 million bales, compared with 11.6 million last season. Consumption in importing countries has been stimulated by the lower prices for American-type cottons, particularly in Europe and Japan, and there has been a rebuilding of stocks depleted in anticipation of the fall in prices. United States exports are expected to reach about 6.5 million bales, three times as much as last season, but this will be partly offset by a fall in shipments from Egypt and other countries.

WOOL

Dominion wool prices at Dominion markets and in the United Kingdom began to rise in the first half of 1956 and reached $3.34 per kilogram (130 pence per pound, 64's, clean basis) in January 1957. They continued to rise in February, and are at the highest levels since 1954. This mainly reflects the increase in consumption, particularly in Japan; world consumption last year apparently reached its highest volume since the war. There was a marked increase in wool exports during the 1955/56 marketing year, particularly from Ar-

gentina and Uruguay where stocks were reduced, as well as from Australia. In 1956/57 world production of wool has increased as it has done for the past nine years and, although exports from Argentina and Uruguay this season are lower, this was offset by higher shipments from Australia and New Zealand. Consumption is still rising and import demand is expected to remain good.

JUTE

Raw jute prices rose by 40 percent in the first half of the 1956/57 season, from 25 cents per kilogram (£ 92 per long ton, Mill Firsts, c.i.f. Dundee) at the beginning of the season in July to 36 cents per kilogram (£ 131.10.0, per ton) in December. There was a corresponding rise in prices in local markets in Pakistan. India and Pakistan both had large crops again this season, but overseas demand has been strong and consumption in Pakistan is rising. However, while jute prices are often low in the early months of the season when supplies are large, this season prices were already beginning to rise in August. It seems possible that the growers, who normally sell jute in order to buy rice before the *aman* harvest — and the *aus* (mid-year) harvest was exceptionally bad last year — either had little jute at this time because of the floods, or, having good crops of both commodities, found it more profitable to sell rice and hold back the jute. But the price rise in November and December was probably due to a shortage of jute at the mills, to which the blocking of the Suez Canal contributed. The increase in ocean freight rates was another important element, as well as the delays in inland transport in East Pakistan this season. The poor crop of *aus* paddy necessitated large imports of rice at a time when the bulk of the jute crop usually moves to the ports. Wagons were requisitioned to move rice inland from the ports and this apparently delayed shipments of jute. This factor and the longer haul around the Cape resulted in a shortage in current supplies in export markets, and consequently there was a steep advance in prices. However, prices have since fallen and as a somewhat larger area is likely to be sown to jute for the 1957/58 season, a further decline in prices seems probable.

Statistical Tables

Explanatory Notes

TIME REFERENCE: *Area and crop production statistics for the Northern Hemisphere pertain to the harvests of the spring, summer and autumn of the year stated and for the more southerly areas of this Hemisphere to harvests continuing into the early part of the following year; for the Southern Hemisphere these statistics relate to the crops harvested in the latter part of the period indicated and the first half of the following year. The statistics on livestock products, trade, and prices are given for calendar years, unless otherwise specified. The figures on livestock numbers have been grouped for international comparison and summarization into 12-month periods ending 30 September of the year stated.*

CROP AREA: *Where possible, figures refer to harvested areas; in a few instances data relate to area sown or area in cultivation.*

TOTALS: *Continental and world totals are estimates covering all available information (data shown, estimates for missing figures, and estimates of totals for countries not listed). Some countries, such as the U.S.S.R., Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, Tibet, and a number of minor areas are not included in the totals because of a lack of substantive information.*

PRICES: *The exchange rates used to convert domestic quotations into dollars are average market rates during periods when rates were determined in the market by buyers and sellers; midpoints between official buying and selling rates (or in some instances the basic official rates, which generally correspond to these midpoints) have been used for periods when rates were administratively determined. In the case of International Monetary Fund Members, the par values agreed upon are used for the periods to which they apply. For those countries and periods of time in which multiple currency practices exist, conversions have generally not been made. In the case of administratively determined rates which changed during the year, the rate in effect during each part of the year has been used to convert the corresponding monthly prices. If only minor fluctuations occurred during the year, monthly data were converted at annual average exchange rates.*

SYMBOLS:

... *Data not available*

* *Unofficial figures*

— *None, in negligible quantity, or entry not applicable*

( ) *Data excluded from totals.*

Table 1. - Area and production : New and revised data received during February 1957

Tableau 1. - Superficie et production : Données nouvelles ou revisées reçues en février 1957

Commodity and country — Produits et pays	Year — Années	Area — Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha.	*1 000 m.t.*
BARLEY			
Syria	1956	—	462
MAIZE			
Italy	1956	1 259	3 409
Yugoslavia	1956	2 570	3 370
SUGAR CANE and CANE SUGAR[1]			
Cuba	1956	—	*5 170
Argentina	1956	304	*735
United States	1956	94	499
Union of South Africa[2]	1956	—	*770
SUGAR BEET and BEET SUGAR[1]			
Spain	1956	106	—
United States	1955	—	1 578
	1956	—	1 779
POTATOES			
Belgium	1956	—	2 034
Italy	1956	387	3 418
SWEET POTATOES and YAMS			
Indonesia	1956	*260	*1 800
Philippines[3]	1955	182	808
CASSAVA			
Indonesia	1956	*1 100	*9 500
Philippines[3]	1955	—	291
TOMATOES			
Mexico	1955	63	369
Italy	1956	101	1 717
APPLES			
Argentina[3]	1956	—	*322
CITRUS FRUITS			
United States			
Oranges and tangerines	1956	—	5 435
Grapefruit	1956	—	1 527
PEARS			
Argentina[3]	1956	—	*99
OLIVE OIL			
Turkey	1956	—	80
SOYBEANS			
Indonesia	1956	*550	*380
Japan	1956	*384	*438
LINSEED			
Argentina[3]	1956	—	660
TEA			
Ceylon	1956	—	170.4
India	1956	—	*279.5
Indonesia	1956	—	*42.5
Pakistan	1956	—	*24.9
TOBACCO			
Greece	1956	120	77.0
Italy	1956	49	*65.2
United States	1956	553	973.1
Japan	1956	76	151.0
COTTON (lint)			
Syria	1956	—	91
MEAT			
Denmark[4]			
Beef and veal	1956	—	223
Pork	1956	—	481
Mutton and lamb	1956	—	1
Total	1956	—	*705*
MEAT (concluded)			
France[5]			
Beef and veal	1956	—	1 335
Pork	1956	—	1 070
Mutton and lamb	1956	—	115
Total	1956	—	*2 520*
Italy[6]			
Beef and veal	1955	—	391
Pork	1955	—	188
Mutton and lamb	1955	—	43
Total	1955	—	*622*
United Kingdom[7]			
Beef and veal	1956	—	803
Pork	1956	—	641
Mutton and lamb	1956	—	195
Total	1956	—	*1 639*
Canada[8]			
Beef and veal	1948-52	—	428
Pork	1948-52	—	421
Mutton and lamb	1948-52	—	16
Total	1948-52	—	*865*
United States			
Beef and veal	1956	—	7 212
Pork	1956	—	5 119
Mutton and lamb	1956	—	336
Total	1956	—	*12 667*
Uruguay[9]			
Beef and veal	1955	—	254
Pork	1955	—	21
Mutton and lamb	1955	—	67
Total	1955	—	*342*
New Zealand[10]			
Beef and veal	1956	—	243
Pork	1956	—	46
Mutton and lamb	1956	—	360
Total	1956	—	*649*
MILK (cow)			
Canada	1954	—	7 675
	1955	—	7 845
United States	1955	—	56 043
BUTTER			
Sweden	1955	—	86
United States	1955	—	704
	1956	—	721
CHEESE			
United States	1954	—	623
	1955	—	614
	1956	—	626

NOTE : 1956 data represent preliminary estimates or forecasts and are subject to revision. Area figures refer to harvested area unless otherwise specified. A dash (—) denotes no revision or entry not applicable.

[1]Production data refer to centrifugal sugar, raw value, for the production year beginning in September of the year stated. — [2]Crop year beginning in May. — [3]Crop year beginning the year stated. — [4]Including meat equivalent of exported live animals. — [5]Including meat equivalent of imported live animals, but excluding meat equivalent of exported live animals. — [6]Excluding meat equivalent of imported live animals. — [7]Including meat equivalent of imported fat stock. — [8]Excluding meat equivalent of exported live animals. — [9]Including meat equivalent of imported live animals. — [10]Production for 12-month period ending 30 September of year stated.

NOTE : Les données relatives à 1956 représentent des estimations préliminaires ou des prévisions et sont donc sujettes à revision. Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres des superficies s'entendent des superficies récoltées. Un tiret (—) indique qu'il n'y a pas de chiffre revisé ou que le renseignement n'a pas lieu de figurer.

[1]Les données de production se rapportent au sucre centrifugé, en équivalent de sucre brut, et portent sur la campagne de production commençant en septembre de l'année indiquée. — [2]Campagne agricole commençant en mai. — [3]Campagne agricole commençant l'année indiquée. — [4]Y compris l'équivalent en viande des animaux exportés sur pied. — [5]Y compris l'équivalent en viande des animaux importés sur pied, mais non compris l'équivalent en viande des animaux exportés sur pied. — [6]Non compris l'équivalent en viande des animaux importés sur pied. — [7]Y compris l'équivalent en viande des animaux gras importés. — [8]Non compris l'équivalent en viande des animaux exportés sur pied. — [9]Y compris l'équivalent en viande des animaux importés sur pied. — [10]Production pour période de 12 mois finissant le 30 septembre de l'année indiquée.

Table 2. - Wheat : Area and production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956[1]

Tableau 2. - Froment : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1954	1955	1956	1948-52	1954	1955	1956
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
EUROPE								
Austria	204	238	244	251	348	452	549	570
Belgium[2]	163	190	197	[1]194	525	589	731	603
Czechoslovakia	[4]*820	...	...	...	[6]1 486	...	...	1 532
Denmark	78	85	67	66	285	292	254	264
Finland	171	150	124	133	264	235	190	234
France	4 264	4 491	4 554	2 714	7 791	10 566	10 365	5 695
Germany[2]	...	1 531	1 571	...	...	4 033	4 651	4 594
Eastern	[4]473	(424)	(400)	...	[4]1 383	(1 140)	(1 273)	(1 107)
Western	1 013	(1 107)	(1 171)	1 153	2 656	(2 893)	(3 378)	(3 487)
Greece	878	1 045	1 040	1 062	894	1 219	1 337	1 270
Hungary	[4]*1 410	...	...	...	[4]*1 820	1 660	2 130	1 700
Ireland, Rep. of	144	197	145	137	327	497	406	*356
Italy	4 705	4 769	4 852	4 883	7 170	7 283	9 505	8 681
Netherlands	89	110	89	86	325	397	350	312
Norway	28	20	18	20	58	41	32	56
Poland	[4]1 441	1 559	1 431	...	1 807	2 002	2 134	2 121
Portugal	689	777	783	734	499	781	508	568
Romania	[6]*2 400	...	...	...	[6]*2 600	...	...	...
Spain[3]	[7]4 128	4 287	4 305	[1]4 212	[7]3 622	4 798	4 003	[1]4 215
Sweden	323	432	353	398	677	1 021	716	886
Switzerland[2]	98	101	104	90	260	346	321	216
United Kingdom	881	994	788	924	2 397	2 828	2 641	2 748
Yugoslavia[3]	1 819	1 854	1 907	[1]1 627	2 174	1 385	2 436	[1]1 606
Total	*27 970*	*29 210*	*29 310*	*27 150*	*41 350*	*45 980*	*49 380*	*42 130*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	10 500	9 820	8 703	8 636	13 390	8 407	13 449	14 637
Mexico	604	765	800	*800	534	839	850	*1 100
United States	27 756	21 997	19 135	20 160	31 066	26 778	25 440	27 140
Total	*38 900*	*32 620*	*28 670*	*29 630*	*45 010*	*36 040*	*39 760*	*42 900*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	4 487	5 462	4 062	...	5 175	7 690	5 250	7 130
Brazil	671	1 081	1 196	1 303	498	871	1 101	1 212
Chile	780	762	779	766	920	1 029	1 048	...
Colombia	173	162	195	...	124	146	166	...
Peru	157	166	159	*165	146	163	152	*140
Uruguay	509	732	796	657	462	854	949	750
Total	*6 880*	*8 510*	*7 340*	*8 050*	*7 380*	*10 840*	*8 660*	*10 490*
ASIA								
China								
Mainland	[9]24 780	26 967	...	...	[9]18 100	23 335	*22 870	*25 000
India	9 290	10 681	11 136	11 827	6 087	8 017	8 919	8 482
Iran	[5]*2 080	*2 300	...	2 900	*1 860	*2 100	*2 313	2 700
Iraq	936	1 390	1 425	1 314	448	1 160	473	776
Japan	743	671	661	657	1 375	1 516	1 468	1 375
Korea, South	101	116	121	...	86	131	108	...
Lebanon	70	70	70	70	51	60	60	62
Pakistan	4 217	4 310	4 311	4 568	3 682	3 742	3 223	3 368
Syria	994	1 347	1 463	1 531	762	965	438	1 051
Turkey[3]	4 770	6 541	7 186	[1]7 428	4 771	5 010	7 016	[1]6 612
Total	*48 900*	*57 010*	*58 300*	*60 000*	*37 100*	*48 630*	*49 300*	*52 040*
Total (excl. China)	*25 770*	*30 040*	*31 290*	*33 020*	*21 150*	*25 290*	*26 430*	*27 040*
AFRICA								
Algeria	1 597	1 962	1 898	*1 942	996	1 392	1 254	*1 400
Egypt	605	754	640	660	1 113	1 729	1 451	1 547
Kenya[10]	103	118	138	...	112	135	122	...
Morocco (former French zone)	1 220	1 547	*1 532	*1 482	738	1 205	*954	*1 066
Tunisia	917	1 358	792	948	452	624	395	499
Union of South Africa[10]	952	1 156	1 199	1 199	551	600	795	825
Total	*5 960*	*7 500*	*6 810*	*6 950*	*4 300*	*6 060*	*5 340*	*5 820*
OCEANIA								
Australia	4 620	4 319	4 084	3 237	5 161	4 589	5 323	3 538
New Zealand	51	42	30	*28	139	112	79	...
Total	*4 670*	*4 360*	*4 110*	*3 260*	*5 300*	*4 700*	*5 400*	*3 620*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**133 300**	**139 200**	**134 500**	**135 000**	**140 400**	**152 200**	**157 800**	**157 000**

[1]1956, preliminary. — [2]Includes spelt. — [3]Includes estimate of spelt. — [4]Average of 3 years. — [5]Average of 2 years. — [6]1948. — [7]1948, does not include spelt. — [8]1952. — [9]Average of 4 years. — [10]On farms and estates.

[1]1956, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Y compris l'épeautre. — [3]Y compris une estimation de la production d'épeautre. — [4]Moyenne de 3 années. — [5]Moyenne de 2 années. — [6]1948. — [7]1948, ne comprend pas l'épeautre. — [8]1952. — [9]Moyenne de 4 années. — [10]Dans les fermes et grands domaines.

Table 3. - Rye : Area and production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956[1]

Tableau 3. - Seigle : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie 1948-52	1954	1955	1956	Production 1948-52	1954	1955	1956
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	230	218	214	214	343	370	416	434
Belgium	85	82	74	68	222	245	220	196
Czechoslovakia	[2]720	...	...	...	[2]1 230	...	...	1 050
Denmark	154	112	77	110	365	276	191	287
Finland	133	93	86	89	201	132	119	120
France	496	405	387	372	573	514	440	476
Germany	...	2 745	2 549	...	...	6 680	5 959	6 069
Eastern	[3]1 287	(1 215)	(1 074)	...	[2]2 758	(2 582)	(2 464)	(2 334)
Western	1 375	(1 530)	(1 475)	1 483	3 042	(4 098)	(3 495)	(3 735)
Greece	57	62	58	53	47	51	54	47
Hungary	[2]650	...	...	...	732	480	540	450
Ireland, Rep. of	2	1	1	1	4	3	3	...
Italy	97	86	82	74	123	115	125	107
Luxembourg	6	5	4	4	12	11	8	9
Netherlands	176	166	154	171	455	512	465	499
Norway	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Poland	[3]5 130	4 799	4 952	...	6 320	5 844	7 003	6 536
Portugal	264	255	252	248	162	195	155	168
Spain	622	613	604	607	482	526	493	510
Sweden	128	149	95	124	258	301	170	265
Switzerland	14	15	15	15	34	45	41	36
United Kingdom	25	18	8	11	52	40	19	25
Yugoslavia	269	276	278	252	248	191	263	205
Total	*12 310*	*11 660*	*11 480*	*11 480*	*17 830*	*17 810*	*17 370*	*17 760*
NORTH AMERICA								
Canada	555	344	316	225	462	360	375	218
United States	686	726	829	662	524	659	738	548
Total	*1 240*	*1 070*	*1 140*	*890*	*990*	*1 020*	*1 110*	*770*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	717	1 110	890	...	526	844	654	990
Brazil	23	28	27	26	17	18	20	21
Chile	8	7	8	...	5	5	5	...
Ecuador	[3]14	3	6	...	[3]5	2	4	...
Total	*760*	*1 150*	*930*	...	*560*	*870*	*680*	*1 020*
ASIA								
Japan	4	1	1	1	6	2	2	1
Korea, South	[4]35	35	34	...	[4]20	27	20	...
Turkey	493	613	641	640	500	440	650	570
Total	*540*	*660*	*680*	*680*	*530*	*470*	*680*	*600*
AFRICA								
Algeria	[3]2	...	...	...	[3]1	...	...	...
Morocco: Former French zone	3	3	...	...	1	2	...	...
Former Spanish zone	[3]3	4	...	...	[3]3	4	...	...
Union of South Africa[5]. 8	[4]29	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
Total	*40*	...	...	...	*20*	...	...	...
OCEANIA								
Australia	28	28	...	...	12	10	...	...
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**14 900**	**14 600**	**14 300**	**14 100**	**19 900**	**20 200**	**19 900**	**20 200**

[1]1956, preliminary. — [2]Average of 3 years. — [3]Average of 2 years. — [4]Average of 4 years. — [5]On farms and estates.

[1]1956, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Moyenne de 3 années. — [3]Moyenne de 2 années. — [4]Moyenne de 4 années. — [5]Dans les fermes et grands domaines.

Table 4. - Rice (paddy) : Area and production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956[1]

Tableau 4. - Riz (paddy) : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1954	1955	1956	1948-52	1954	1955	1956
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
France	13	20	20	23	46	52	81	100
Greece	12	21	17	12	39	86	61	43
Hungary	[2]13	...	...	...	40	68	40	...
Italy	149	178	169	137	725	869	859	650
Portugal	27	36	38	39	114	154	183	164
Spain	58	71	67	66	272	401	389	390
Yugoslavia	[3]2	8	8	6	[3]6	26	26	21
Total	*300*	*420*	*410*	*370*	*1 280*	*1 750*	*1 720*	*1 520*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Cuba	...	*89	62	...	106	*170	153	...
Dominican Republic	45	*48	*47	*45	65	*103	*102	*95
El Salvador	16	12	10	...	*25	16	13	...
Mexico	96	90	*115	*130	173	170	*211	*240
Nicaragua	18	*14	*24	...	22	*25	*34	...
Panama	*62	83	87	...	*84	99	98	...
United States	752	1 032	740	633	1 924	2 912	2 537	2 150
Total	*1 140*	*1 500*	*1 220*	*1 120*	*2 510*	*3 640*	*3 280*	*2 900*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	50	55	54	...	152	172	164	...
Brazil	1 927	2 517	2 547	...	3 025	3 737	3 809	...
British Guiana	45	69	*63	...	99	154	*167	...
Chile	26	30	28	28	76	93	61	82
Colombia	146	181	188	...	264	278	324	...
Ecuador	71	...	...	...	141	...	...	...
Peru	53	69	62	...	205	259	249	...
Total	*2 400*	*3 100*	*3 160*	...	*4 140*	*5 060*	*5 160*	...
ASIA								
Burma[4]	3 758	3 931	3 968	4 060	5 309	5 804	5 868	6 463
Cambodia	[5]1 127	1 221	*930	*1 000	[5]1 372	850	*1 100	*1 200
Ceylon	[6]442	486	520	428	[6]572	649	741	585
China								
Mainland	[3]27 045	28 722	...	...	[3]58 535	70 850	75 850	...
Taiwan	762	777	751	...	1 682	2 108	2 009	*2 200
India	30 092	30 735	30 858	*31 000	33 382	37 387	38 824	*39 000
Indonesia : Java and Madura	[3]3 762	4 157	4 190	*6 500	[5]5 894	7 225	6 900	*11 400
Other islands	[3]2 114	2 456	2 361		[3]3 547	4 522	4 217	
Iran	*220	*251	*243	*280	*424	*526	*322	440
Iraq	174	120	54	70	203	180	83	111
Japan	2 982	3 038	3 079	3 114	11 939	11 392	14 818	13 088
Korea, South	*1 050	...	1 089	...	2 924	3 001	3 042	2 807
Laos	[6]825	500	600	...	[3]540	400	510	...
Malaya, Federation of	343	351	348	*340	635	662	678	*700
Pakistan	9 003	9 593	8 864	*9 793	12 400	12 816	10 987	*13 650
Philippines	2 318	2 656	2 742	2 750	2 767	3 203	3 273	3 337
Thailand	5 211	4 524	5 399	5 760	6 845	5 709	7 712	8 009
Total	*94 700*	*99 700*	*101 400*	...	*150 900*	*174 100*	*184 600*	...
Total (excl. China Mainland)	*67 900*	*71 000*	*71 400*	*72 900*	*95 100*	*103 300*	*108 800*	*111 400*
AFRICA								
Belgian Congo	151	175	182	...	152	179	198	...
Egypt	256	256	252	*293	971	1 118	1 310	*1 520
French West Africa	775	753	807	...	523	559	673	...
Gambia	[7]11	...	...	...	[7]20	...	...	...
Gold Coast and Br. Togoland	[6]20	...	...	20	[6]23	...	...	...
Madagascar	615	700	740	...	829	991	1 025	...
Sierra Leone	[6]317	293	287	...	[6]260	224	219	...
Tanganyika	[5]51	68	...	...	[5]62	60	...	...
Zanzibar and Pemba	8	6	...	...	11	11	...	...
Total	*2 900*	*2 900*	*3 000*	...	*3 500*	*3 800*	*4 200*	...
OCEANIA, *Total*	*30*	*30*	*30*	*30*	*90*	*120*	*100*	*120*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**101 800**	**107 600**	**109 200**	...	**162 400**	**188 500**	**199 100**	...

[1]1956, preliminary. — [2]Average of 3 years. — [3]Average of 4 years. — [4]Excludes Putao, Chin Hills, Shan States, and Karenni. — [5]1952-54. — [6]Average of 2 years. — [7]1950.

[1]1956, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Moyenne de 3 années. — [3]Moyenne de 4 années. — [4]Non compris Putao, Chin Hills, les Etats Chans et Karenni. — [5]1952-54. — [6]Moyenne de 2 années. — [7]1950.

Table 5. - Dry peas : Area and production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956[1]

Tableau 5. - Pois secs : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1954	1955	1956	1948-52	1954	1955	1956
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	2	1	1	—	3	2	2	1
Belgium	6	8	10	...	15	27	31	27
Bulgaria	[2]*4	...	...	...	[2]*3	...	...	...
Czechoslovakia	[2]*10	...	...	...	[2]*12	...	...	...
Denmark[3]	10	10	7	...	23	15	15	...
Finland	10	9	10	9	14	12	11	15
France	25	21	21	21	37	40	38	41
Germany								
Eastern	[2]*67	...	...	...	[2]*64	...	...	...
Western	28	12	10	8	41	19	19	15
Greece	[4]1	1	1	1	[4]1	1	—	1
Hungary	[2]*28	...	...	...	[2]*28	...	...	...
Ireland, Rep. of[3]	1	1	...	...	[4]3	...	...	...
Italy	19	18	18	17	12	12	12	9
Netherlands	24	32	38	37	67	92	131	77
Norway	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Poland[3]	[4]93	101	102	...	[4]102	...	...	...
Romania	[2]*40	...	...	...	[2]*39	...	...	...
Spain	36	34	32	24	19	21	19	20
Sweden	24	25	25	...	37	38	22	25
United Kingdom	76	66	58	50	140	77	147	71
Yugoslavia	8	7	9	8	8	9	11	6
Total	*510*	*480*	*460*	*440*	*670*	*610*	*690*	*560*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	22	20	18	18	26	24	18	25
Mexico	7	7	7	...	4	4	5	...
United States	113	105	114	138	152	160	127	233
Total	*140*	*130*	*140*	*160*	*180*	*190*	*150*	*260*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	15	17	16	...	19	30	20	...
Chile	21	14	15	15	17	11	12	...
Peru[3]	12	7	7	...	13	6	6	...
Total	*50*	*40*	*40*	...	*50*	*50*	*40*	...
ASIA								
China								
Mainland[5]	*3 189	...	...	...	*2 905	...	...	...
Taiwan[3]	[6]40	...	...	...	[6]22	...	...	...
India	[2]1 020	879	926	...	[2]693	586	589	...
Japan	10	13	22	17	12	15	28	13
Turkey	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	*4 260*	*4 240*	*4 290*	...	*3 630*	*3 630*	*3 640*	...
Total (excl. China Mainland)	*1 070*	*940*	*990*	...	*730*	*630*	*640*	...
AFRICA								
Algeria	9	7	7	...	5	4	4	...
Belgian Congo[3]	92	129	129	...	51	70	76	...
Morocco								
Former French zone	73	97	80	58	42	48	32	25
Former Spanish zone	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...
Ruanda Urundi	122	83	87	...	77	53	60	...
Tunisia	2	2	...	...	1	2	...	...
Uganda	15	12	14	...	—	...	...	...
Total	*310*	*330*	*320*	...	*180*	*180*	*180*	...
OCEANIA								
Australia	22	27	...	...	24	27	...	...
New Zealand	13	12	11	...	24	24	...	...
Total	*40*	*40*	*40*	...	*50*	*50*	...	...
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**5 300**	**5 300**	**5 300**	...	**4 800**	**4 700**	**4 800**	...

NOTE : Continental and world totals refer only to countries listed.

[1]1956, preliminary. — [2]Average of 4 years. — [3]Includes other pulses. — [4]Average of 3 years. — [5]22 provinces. — [6]Average of 2 years.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux et mondiaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1]1956, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Moyenne de 4 années. — [3]Y compris d'autres légumes secs. — [4]Moyenne de 3 années. — [5]22 provinces. — [6]Moyenne de 2 années.

Table 6. - Broad beans : Area and production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956[1]

Tableau 6. - Fèves : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948–52	1954	1955	1956	1948–52	1954	1955	1956
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
EUROPE								
Austria	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Belgium	3	4	2	...	8	10	7	9
Czechoslovakia	[2]*2	...	...	...	[2]*3	...	...	...
France[3]	48	56	57	48	52	77	76	67
Germany, Western	22	16	14	15	41	32	34	33
Greece	28	32	30	27	20	28	25	23
Italy	541	559	554	539	380	533	464	285
Netherlands	4	3	1	1	10	4	4	3
Portugal	57	50	49	40	49	54	47	42
Spain	122	138	146	140	82	111	102	85
United Kingdom	44	49	36	43	93	99	84	88
Total.	*870*	*910*	*890*	*860*	*740*	*950*	*850*	*640*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Guatemala	[6]18	...	...	...	[6]6	3	3	...
Mexico	39	39	...	...	20	23	...	...
Total.	*60*	*50*	...	...	*30*	*30*	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA								
Bolivia	[4]4	...	...	...	[4]7	4	...	...
Brazil	83	97	93	...	35	38	38	...
Ecuador	[4]16	19	...	...	[4]13	11	...	...
Peru	31	22	22	...	47	22	22	...
Total.	*130*	*140*	*140*	...	*100*	*80*	*70*	...
ASIA								
China Mainland[5]	[2]*2 935	...	...	...	[2]*2 940	...	...	...
Cyprus	3	4	4	...	3	4	4	...
Japan	23	21	23	22	26	25	25	25
Lebanon	2	2	2	2	4	6	7	4
Syria	20	16	15	11	23	12	9	6
Turkey	42	36	34	36	38	37	38	41
Total.	*3 020*	*3 080*	*3 080*	*3 080*	*3 030*	*3 080*	*3 080*	*3 080*
Total (excl. China Mainland)	*90*	*80*	*80*	*80*	*90*	*80*	*80*	*80*
AFRICA								
Algeria	35	44	50	*43	21	24	22	*22
Egypt	155	130	150	141	258	235	262	208
Madagascar	[4]12	...	...	...	[4]10	...	...	...
Morocco								
Former French zone	57	79	89	68	28	48	43	35
Former Spanish zone	13	12	...	...	9	8	...	...
Sudan	3	2	...	...	2	2	...	...
Tunisia	48	68	...	...	34	42	...	...
Total.	*320*	*340*	*370*	...	*360*	*370*	*380*	...
OCEANIA								
Australia	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	**4 400**	**4 500**	**4 500**	...	**4 300**	**4 500**	**4 400**	...

NOTE : Continental and world totals refer only to countries listed.

[1]1956, preliminary. — [2]Average of 4 years. — [3]Partly grown with other crops. — [4]1952. — [5]22 provinces. — [6]Average of 3 years.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux et mondiaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1]1956, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Moyenne de 4 années. — [3]En partie culture associée. — [4]1952. — [5]22 provinces. — [6]Moyenne de 3 années.

Table 7. - Chick-peas : Area and production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956[1]

Tableau 7. - Pois chiches : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1954	1955	1956	1948-52	1954	1955	1956
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Bulgaria	[2][3]9	...	...	...	[2][3]9	...	...	...
Greece	24	24	23	21	15	16	15	13
Italy	108	101	98	91	51	57	54	45
Portugal	45	47	47	45	17	14	15	18
Romania	[2][3]1	...	...	...	—	...	...	...
Spain	354	306	276	265	141	122	149	144
Yugoslavia	[2]2	2	3	4	[3]1	1	3	3
Total	*540*	*490*	*460*	*440*	*230*	*220*	*240*	*230*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Mexico	125	115	122	...	92	92	94	...
United States	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Total	*130*	*120*	*120*	...	*90*	*90*	*90*	...
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	6	10	6	...	4	11	5	...
Chile	8	7	8	9	4	4	4	...
Peru	[5]5	7	8	...	[3]3	6	7	...
Total	*20*	*20*	*20*	...	*10*	*20*	*20*	...
ASIA								
Burma	[4]87	97	82	79	[4]31	36	28	30
Cyprus	1	1	1	...	—	—	—	...
India	7 762	7 968	8 922	9 268	3 989	4 832	5 480	4 943
Israel	[3]1	2	2	2	—	1	1	1
Jordan	4	8	3	...	2	4	1	...
Lebanon	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Pakistan	1 073	1 120	1 267	1 354	658	655	659	732
Syria	29	27	25	22	16	23	14	27
Turkey	80	84	78	86	81	75	76	89
Total	*9 040*	*9 310*	*10 380*	*10 820*	*4 780*	*5 630*	*6 260*	*5 820*
AFRICA								
Algeria	24	26	27	[1]23	11	15	15	[1]14
Egypt	7	4	5	5	11	6	8	7
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of Eritrea	11	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Morocco								
Former French zone	71	73	61	45	31	38	23	17
Former Spanish zone	10	15	...	...	7	7	...	...
Sudan	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...
Tanganyika	[4]6	...	...	...	[4] [6]4	[6]6	[6]4	...
Tunisia	16	12	...	...	6	2	...	...
Uganda	[3]11	...	...	...	[3] [6]2	...	...	...
Total	*160*	*160*	...	...	*80*	*80*	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	**9 900**	**10 100**	**11 100**	**11 500**	**5 200**	**6 000**	**6 700**	**6 200**

NOTE : Continental and world totals refer only to countries listed.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux et mondiaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1]1956, preliminary. — [2]Average of 4 years. — [3]1952. — [4]Average of 2 years. — [5]Average of 3 years. — [6]Estimated sales.

[1]1956, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Moyenne de 4 années. — [3]1952. — [4]Moyenne de 2 années. — [5]Moyenne de 3 années. — [6]Ventes estimées.

Table 8. - Lentils : Area and production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956[1]

Tableau 8. - Lentilles : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1954	1955	1956	1948-52	1954	1955	1956
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—
Bulgaria	[3]*10	...	...	...	[3]*7	...	...	...
Czechoslovakia	[3]*1	...	...	...	[3]*1	...	...	...
France	15	14	12	12	9	15	10	11
Greece	13	15	18	19	7	11	13	12
Hungary	[3]6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	25	26	25	26	13	16	14	14
Romania	[3]*11	...	...	...	[3]*7	...	...	...
Spain	48	39	39	41	21	21	24	24
Yugoslavia	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Total	*130*	*130*	*130*	*130*	*70*	*90*	*90*	*90*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Mexico	3	4	4	...	2	3	3	...
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	25	9	10	...	25	14	13	...
Chile	20	19	21	20	14	14	15	...
Ecuador	[4]5	...	...	...	[2]2	...	...	...
Peru	3	4	4	...	4	4	4	...
Total	*50*	*40*	*40*	...	*40*	*30*	*30*	...
ASIA								
Cyprus	1	2	2	...	—	2	1	...
India	[2]538	483	480	...	[2]225	216	201	...
Iraq	10	8	12	...	6	5	6	...
Jordan	15	20	22	...	8	17	5	...
Lebanon	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Syria	58	76	78	65	39	58	37	56
Turkey	51	71	86	80	50	64	77	53
Total	*680*	*660*	*680*	...	*340*	*360*	*330*	...
AFRICA								
Algeria	33	36	30	*22	16	20	14	*10
Egypt	30	36	34	35	45	60	49	48
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of: Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	75	75	75	75
Morocco								
Former French zone	15	16	18	17	5	8	10	5
Former Spanish zone	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...
Tunisia	2	5	...	...	1	2	...	...
Total	*220*	*230*	*220*	...	*140*	*170*	*150*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**1 080**	**1 060**	**1 070**	...	**590**	**650**	**600**	...

NOTE : Continental and world totals refer only to countries listed.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux et mondiaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1]1956, preliminary. — [2]Average of 4 years. — [3]Average of 2 years. — [4]1948.

[1]1956, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Moyenne de 4 années. — [3]Moyenne de 2 années. — [4]1948.

Table 9. - Cattle numbers | **Tableau 9. - Espèce bovine, nombre**

Country — Pays	Date of estimate	1947/48-1951/52	Oct. - Sept. 1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56
		Thousand head - Milliers de têtes				
EUROPE						
Austria	XII	2 207	2 347	2 300	2 304	2 346
Belgium	15-V	2 017	2 328	2 373	2 393	2 411
Czechoslovakia	I	[3]3 693	...	[4]4 082	[4]4 041	[4]4 107
Denmark	VII	2 998	3 068	3 151	3 180	3 167
Finland	VI	1 685	1 809	1 885	1 902	...
France	1-X	15 605	16 281	16 889	17 322	17 572
Germany, Eastern	XII	3 276	3 876	3 796	3 793	3 760
Western	XII	10 853	11 641	11 641	11 521	11 552
Greece	XII	763	873	904	917	957
Ireland, Rep. of	1-VI	4 211	4 397	4 504	4 483	4 534
Italy	I	8 285	8 994	9 033	...	...
Luxembourg	V	121	135	132	130	131
Netherlands	V	2 659	2 934	3 025	2 995	2 962
Norway[3]	20-VI	1 204	1 150	1 181	1 171	1 112
Poland	VI	6 895	7 385	7 686	7 912	...
Spain	IV	[4]4 356	[5]3 184	[4]4 500	[5]3 011	...
Sweden	1-VI	2 594	2 527	2 555	2 575	2 434
Switzerland	21-IV	1 544	1 635	1 593	1 583	1 645
United Kingdom[3]	VI	10 277	10 444	10 718	10 688	10 915
Yugoslavia	I	4 869	5 007	5 109	5 285	5 220
Total		*99 000*	*105 000*	*106 000*	*107 000*	*109 000*
U.S.S.R.	...	[6]55 780	56 624	[6]63 036	[6]64 930	[6]67 068
N. and CENT. AMERICA						
Canada[3]	1-XII	7 941	8 914	9 379	9 481	9 674
Costa Rica	III-IV	[6]601	696	762	552	...
Cuba	...	[4]4 079	...	4 150	...	...
Dominican Republic	VI	711	857	933	...	...
El Salvador	X	[6]795	615	827	968	...
Guadeloupe	XII	63	64	65	70	...
Guatemala	IV-V	[7]973	[8]1 270	1 218	993	1 033
Honduras	III-VIII	884	...	[8]1 168	[8]1 192	...
Martinique	XII	43	52	54	54	...
Mexico	31-XII	[7,8]13 790	[8]15 500	...	...	...
Nicaragua	...	1 068	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico[3]	I	394	386	405	408	404
United States[3]	I	80 424	94 241	95 679	96 592	97 465
Total		*114 000*	*130 000*	*133 000*	*134 000*	*135 000*
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	XI	...	45 263	[9]43 596	...	[9]45 396
Bolivia	I	[10]2 227	...	[6]2 260	...	...
Brazil	31-XII	51 265	55 854	57 626	61 442	63 608
Chile	...	2 296	2 293	2 595	2 596	...
Colombia	XII	[3]14 652	...	[11]11 994	...	[11]12 500
Ecuador	VIII	[3]1 467	...	...	...	...
Paraguay	...	3 635	4 163	4 336	4 004	...
Peru	XII	2 830	3 189	3 412	3 476	3 439
Uruguay	V	[10]8 154	8 013	7 819	...	7 305
Venezuela	XI-XII	[10]5 674	...	...	[2]6 230	[2]6 380
Total		*135 000*	*144 000*	*143 000*	*147 000*	*149 000*

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 9. - Cattle numbers (concluded) | **Tableau 9. - Espèce bovine, nombre (fin)**

Country — Pays	Date of estimate	1947/48-1951/52	Oct. - Sept. 1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56
		Thousand head - Milliers de têtes				
ASIA						
Aden Protectorate	...	[1]61	68	68	68	68
Burma[12]	III	4 494	4 633	4 730	4 757	...
Cambodia	XII	[4]842	900	830	830	930
Ceylon	1-V	1 131	1 229	1 277	1 433	...
China						
Taiwan	XII	64	72	75	80	83
Cyprus	VII	34	...	35	...	...
India	...	[1]140 828	...	...	...	158 863
Indonesia	...	4 111	4 624	...	5 025	4 073
Iran	...	[10]3 225	[13]5 000	[13]5 000	...	...
Iraq	...	[14]1 510	...	...	...	...
Japan[3]	1-II	[2]2 396	2 826	2 896	2 919	3 202
Korea, South	31-XII	599	661	668	763	867
Malaya, Fed. of	XII	240	265	279	278	279
Pakistan	...	[8]28 046	[8]30 296	31 060	...	...
Philippines	I	695	762	793	824	...
Syria	31-XII	471	487	509	552	545
Thailand	IV-V	[7]5 154	5 336	5 329	5 862	...
Turkey	31-XII	10 161	10 695	10 759	10 868	11 059
Total		*243 000*	*272 000*	*276 000*	*280 000*	...
AFRICA						
Algeria	XI	784	846	864	893	...
Angola	XII	[7]1 263	1 221	1 157	1 184	...
Bechuanaland	...	1 018	1 098	1 104	1 152	...
Belgian Congo	31-XII	640	759	806	855	890
Egypt	...	[14]1 356	...	1 344	1 362	...
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of						
Eritrea	...	1 206	1 250	1 250	...	...
Ethiopia	...	[16]20 000	...	...	...	...
French Cameroons	...	1 160	[9]1 250	[9]1 250	[9]1 250	...
French Equatorial Africa[17]	1-I	1 626	[9]1 750	[9]1 684	[9]1 685	[9]1 667
French West Africa	...	8 900	9 500	...	...	...
Gold Coast and Br. Togoland	...	373	395	...	...	...
Kenya	XII	5 487	[6]6 646	[6]6 672	[6]6 707	[6]6 765
Madagascar	I	5 709	[5]5 748	[6]6 089	[6]6 085	...
Morocco						
Former French zone[17]	I-III	1 883	2 286	2 459	2 466	...
Former Spanish zone	VI	[1]277	337	344	...	...
Mozambique	XII	699	797	791	...	...
Nigeria and Br. Cameroons	...	[16]6 000	[18]484	[18]586	...	...
Portuguese Guinea	...	[1]118	...	...	...	...
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of						
Southern Rhodesia	31-XII	2 906	2 987	3 029	3 077	3 147
Northern Rhodesia	XII	856	926	[19]985	...	...
Nyasaland	X-XII	278	273	[19]292	...	...
Ruanda-Urundi	31-XII	[7]974	900	937	948	907
Somalia	...	[7]1 172	842	842	...	...
South West Africa	...	1 492	1 500	1 550	...	...
Sudan	...	3 957	...	...	6 000	...
Swaziland	IX	420	421	422	...	...
Tanganyika	...	6 337	6 605	6 488	...	...
Tunisia	...	395	483	482	...	...
Uganda	I	2 599	2 745	2 842	...	...
Union of South Africa	31-VIII	11 912	11 655	...	...	...
Total		*95 000*	*99 000*	*100 000*	*101 000*	...
OCEANIA						
Australia	31-III	14 552	15 247	15 602	15 836	16 458
Hawaii[2]	XII	152	158	167	163	170
New Caledonia	I	96	103	101	...	...
New Zealand	31-I	4 961	5 483	5 782	5 924	...
Total		*20 000*	*21 000*	*22 000*	*22 000*	*23 000*
WORLD TOTAL		**752 000**	**828 000**	**843 000**	**856 000**	...
Excl. U.S.S.R.		**696 000**	**771 000**	**780 000**	**791 000**	...

[1]Average of 3 years. — [2]December. — [3]On agricultural holdings. — [4]Average of 2 years. — [5]Animals over one year old. — [6]October. — [7]Average of 4 years. — [8]May. — [9]June. — [10]1950/51. — [11]Excluding the *Intendencias y Comisarias*. — [12]Excluding Putao, Chin Hills, Shan States, and Karenni. — [13]March. — [14]1951/52. — [15]1949/50. — [16]Standing estimate. — [17]Registered for taxation. — [18]British Cameroons only. — [19]September.

[1]Moyenne de 3 années. — [2]Décembre. — [3]Dans les exploitations agricoles. — [4]Moyenne de 2 années. — [5]Animaux ayant plus d'un an. — [6]Octobre. — [7]Moyenne de 4 années. — [8]Mai. — [9]Juin. — [10]1950/51. — [11]A l'exclusion des *Intendencias y Comisarias*. — [12]A l'exclusion de Putao, de Chin Hills, des Etats Chans et de Karenni. — [13]Mars. — [14]1951/52. — [15]1949/50. — [16]Estimation permanente. — [17]Animaux soumis à l'impôt. — [18]Cameroun britannique seulement. — [19]Septembre.

Table 10. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent) : Trade by crop year (July-June), 1952/53 to 1955/56, and 1954-56

Tableau 10. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment) : Commerce par campagne agricole (juillet-juin), 1952/53 à 1955/56, et 1954-56

Country — Pays	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1954	1955				1956						
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	VIII	IX	X	XI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques															
EXPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
France	137	273	598	671	541	927	615	519	866	978	320	72	25	18	18	18
Germany, Western	26	17	12	92	5	6	34	63	53	52	199	101	22	39	35	22
Netherlands	11	25	15	20	21	24	8	8	26	29	18	3	—	1	2	1
Sweden	34	111	62	27	38	70	56	35	1	39	35	7	—	6	14	21
Eastern Europe ◹	40	70	50	22	90	30	30	30	20	25	15	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*250*	*500*	*740*	*830*	*690*	*1 060*	*740*	*650*	*970*	*1 120*	*590*	...	...	...	...	...
U.S.S.R. ◹	250	175	175	95	200	150	200	80	80	130	90	...	...	...	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																
Canada	2 669	1 959	1 724	1 966	2 059	1 491	1 571	1 658	1 503	1 731	2 973	2 506	738	720	747	702
United States[1]	2 211	1 494	1 866	2 327	1 896	2 304	1 771	1 909	1 399	2 480	3 520	3 483	1 171	1 199	1 144	914
Total	*4 880*	*3 453*	*3 590*	*4 293*	*3 955*	*3 795*	*3 342*	*3 567*	*2 902*	*4 211*	*6 493*	*5 989*	*1 909*	*1 919*	*1 891*	*1 616*
SOUTH AMERICA																
Argentina	200	764	907	789	*840	946	943	811	1 014	744	586	599	216	221	*190	*212
Uruguay	43	30	124	121	98	190	87	107	114	131	131	79	21	49	55	...
Total	*243*	*794*	*1 031*	*910*	*938*	*1 136*	*1 030*	*918*	*1 128*	*875*	*717*	*678*	*237*	*270*	*245*	...
ASIA																
Iraq	—	—	25	—	26	66	4	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	36	76	47	1	60	28	7	1	—	—	2	76	...	...	...	...
Turkey	152	218	101	66	50	13	59	17	70	117	59	—	—	—	—	...
Total	*188*	*294*	*173*	*67*	*136*	*107*	*70*	*18*	*70*	*117*	*61*	...	...	...	...	...
AFRICA																
Algeria	2	—	6	17	3	5	18	34	18	16	—	5	—	3	1	...
Morocco (former French zone)	7	20	53	57	37	73	66	51	64	79	35	10	—	7	...	...
Tunisia[2]	65	52	46	9	78	34	42	11	16	8	—	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*74*	*72*	*105*	*83*	*118*	*112*	*126*	*96*	*98*	*103*	*35*	...	...	...	...	...
OCEANIA																
Australia	681	489	641	722	666	761	640	566	575	676	1 058	971	332	329	370	...
WORLD TOTAL	**6 600**	**5 800**	**6 500**	**7 100**	**6 850**	**7 250**	**6 000**	**6 000**	**5 800**	**7 300**	**9 200**	...	...	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
Austria	81	38	58	73	73	77	50	117	88	44	42	90	8	22	5	14
Belgium-Luxembourg	175	187	171	119	178	123	155	115	93	91	178	146	56	42	55	...
Denmark	21	33	95	81	114	113	91	87	68	79	92	56	18	18	19	18
Finland	73	45	66	62	90	83	57	71	50	27	100	49	26	—	46	29
France	103	68	54	113	45	62	35	56	81	147	167	679	194	221	254	138
Germany, Western	570	597	721	639	1 058	434	620	778	603	468	706	895	261	251	316	273
Greece	63	37	79	75	7	36	218	33	39	125	102	35	3	14	33	21
Ireland, Rep. of	77	27	39	25	37	60	48	17	50	17	18	44	20	8	—	16
Italy	311	156	128	181	60	184	234	154	190	198	184	116	57	40	68	48
Netherlands	225	232	204	227	300	175	186	252	228	167	263	285	97	110	72	93
Norway	84	74	96	87	95	108	96	107	65	66	110	114	43	25	22	30
Portugal	35	22	19	24	19	12	4	3	64	8	23	89	17	36	29	15
Spain[3]	15	227	72	21	15	4	—	24	18	21	22	...	12	...	...	...
Sweden	61	8	3	15	1	2	9	—	30	26	5	—	—	—	2	9
Switzerland	90	105	93	68	66	80	140	44	50	76	101	166	40	75	46	48
United Kingdom	1 188	979	1 285	1 313	1 245	1 402	1 240	1 276	1 131	1 297	1 550	1 298	404	327	470	426
Yugoslavia	244	139	282	270	336	384	268	290	39	312	440	265	61	132	...	...
Total	*3 416*	*2 974*	*3 465*	*3 393*	*3 739*	*3 339*	*3 451*	*3 424*	*2 887*	*3 169*	*4 103*	...	*1 317*	...	...	

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 10. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent) : Trade by crop year (July-June), 1952/53 to 1955/56, and 1954-56 (concluded)

Tableau 10. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment) : Commerce par campagne agricole (juillet-juin), 1952/53 à 1955/56, et 1954-56 (fin)

Country — Pays	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1954	1955				1956						
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	VIII	IX	X	XI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques															
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)																
N. and CENT. AMERICA																
British West Indies	52	50	58	¬52	¬65	¬43	¬67	¬48	¬56	¬51	¬53	¬59	¬18	¬18	¬15	¬21
Cuba	69	*45	51	¬47	¬57	¬39	¬66	¬29	¬48	¬52	¬59	¬49	¬10	¬19	¬11	¬19
Mexico	85	41	—	...	—	—	—	6	4	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	195	60	30	67	23	11	67	30	56	68	114	25	8	9	10	13
Others	64	74	72	¬72	¬73	¬74	¬97	¬122	¬42	¬54	¬68	¬64	¬22	¬20	¬29	¬23
Total	*470*	*270*	*210*	*270*	*220*	*170*	*300*	*230*	*210*	*270*	*350*	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA																
Bolivia	24	25	26	¬23	¬18	¬25	¬33	¬10	¬9	¬41	¬32	¬31	¬6	¬15	¬10	¬15
Brazil	353	408	403	425	497	400	294	614	547	246	293	...	302	...	...	...
Chile	58	37	70	¬36	¬119	¬68	¬26	¬37	¬85	¬14	¬9	¬158	¬57	¬66	¬23	¬30
Peru	61	68	65	83	63	56	60	97	93	57	87	65	25	36	...	...
Venezuela	42	48	54	60	48	61	64	*70	*59	54	58	61	8	27	...	...
Others	102	66	65	¬57	¬60	¬48	¬80	¬60	¬42	¬48	¬78	¬66	¬28	¬8	¬19	¬13
Total	*640*	*650*	*680*	*680*	*800*	*660*	*560*	*890*	*830*	*460*	*560*	...	*430*	...	...	...
ASIA																
Ceylon	94	91	76	68	23	78	101	50	76	59	86	20	8	1	...	...
China																
Taiwan	*22	*75	*61	41	*25	26	83	44	24	40	56	44	*20	*22	*11	*24
Hong Kong	16	24	19	20	15	20	27	11	24	24	21	24	7	7	7	5
India	342	171	137	69	111	191	207	39	7	80	152	378	188	87	133	167
Indonesia	35	55	33	58	31	39	36	40	51	62	79	47	16	8	24	...
Israel	78	80	97	78	93	77	109	51	79	73	111	82	20	41	—	...
Japan	309	592	490	568	402	479	516	829	509	428	504	753	257	260	286	...
Korea, South	*50	*40	18	¬31	¬—	¬10	¬18	¬24	¬19	¬29	¬51	¬95	¬45	¬18	¬11	¬30
Lebanon	43	43	47	49	34	30	63	16	107	33	41	56	...	...	...	...
Malaya-Singapore	45	46	58	56	61	71	55	38	44	56	86	51	16	14	11	...
Pakistan	221	193	2	10	8	—	—	—	—	20	21	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	61	*63	84	¬70	¬63	¬92	¬107	¬46	¬82	¬82	¬69	¬85	¬34	¬12	¬21	¬30
Turkey	—	—	42	23	—	109	60	27	26	11	30	106	21	—	—	...
Total	*1 320*	*1 470*	*1 160*	*1 140*	*870*	*1 230*	*1 380*	*1 220*	*1 050*	*1 000*	*1 310*	...	...	...	...	...
AFRICA																
Algeria	17	26	5	12	9	2	3	2	—	—	46	10	—	—	8	...
Belgian Congo	6	8	9	10	9	7	10	9	10	10	10	11	3	3	...	...
Egypt	233	55	15	...	53	—	6	8	—	176	...	...	...	...	...	...
French West Africa	19	19	27	26	28	31	25	27	27	20	31	36	*14	*15	...	...
Sudan	8	15	20	12	10	11	39	23	5	9	11	24	10	8	10	3
Tunisia	6	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	18	31	41	...	...	...	...	...
Union of South Africa	48	86	48	49	—	23	80	93	11	21	72	59	44	2	...	...
Total	*340*	*210*	*120*	*230*	*109*	*74*	*163*	*162*	*71*	*267*	*470*	...	...	...	...	...
OCEANIA																
New Zealand	46	47	55	59	56	63	48	55	65	63	55	...	...	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	**6 450**	**5 850**	**6 200**	**6 500**	**6 250**	**6 150**	**6 500**	**6 700**	**5 700**	**5 800**	**7 800**	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in wheat and wheat flour. The countries shown accounted for about 98 % of world exports and 93 % of world imports in 1954. The following extraction rates have been used in converting flour to wheat equivalent: Argentina and Australia, 72 % ; Canada, 72.6 % ; United States, 71.5 % ; for the other exporting countries and for all importing countries, 72%.

Heavy exports to the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe, estimated at 1,100,000 and 1,600,000 metric tons in 1954/55 and 1955/56, respectively, account for the unusually large interpolations used in calculating total world imports for these two years. For 1955/56, the large discrepancy between total world exports and imports is due mainly to the exceptionally heavy exports made during April-June 1956. For the greater part, these shipments were afloat or in bonded warehouses at the end of last June and will be recorded as 1956/57 imports.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent eulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 98% des exportations mondiales et 93 % des importations mondiales. Les taux de blutage suivants ont été utilisés pour convertir la farine en équivalent de blé ; Argentine et Australie, 72 % ; Canada, 72,6 % ; Etats-Unis, 71,5 % ; pour les autres pays exportateurs et tous les pays importateurs, 72%.

En raison des exportations importantes à destination de l'U.R.S.S. et de l'Europe orientale, estimées à 1 100 000 et 1 600 000 tonnes en 1954/55 et 1955/56, respectivement, on a dû procéder à de fortes interpolations pour calculer les importations totales pour ces deux années. Pour 1955/56, la grande différence entre les exportations et les importations totales est due surtout aux exportations exceptionnellement importantes qui ont été faites en avril-juin 1956. La plupart de ces expéditions étaient sous voile ou entreposées en douane à la fin de juin et figureront comme importations de la campagne 1956/57.

¬ Estimated from data supplied by trading partners.

¬ Estimé d'après les données fournies par les partenaires commerciaux.

[1]Figures include exports under the various United States foreign aid programs, as well as exports of flour made from Canadian wheat imported for milling in bond, but exclude shipments to territories and possessions. — [2]Data by quarter exclude small amounts of wheat flour. — [3]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla.

[1]Les chiffres comprennent les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des États-Unis et les exportations de farine obtenue de blé canadien importé et moulu en franchise, mais ils ne comprennent pas les expéditions à destination des possessions et territoires américains. — [2]Les données trimestrielles ne comprennent pas de petites quantités de farine de froment. — [3]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des Iles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les Iles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla.

Table 11. - Rice (milled rice equivalent) : Trade, 1952-56

Tableau 11. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné) : Commerce, 1952-56

Country — Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954	1955				1956						
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	VIII	IX	X	XI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques															
EXPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
Italy	69	61	49	42	34	43	37	32	57	114	86	67	26	16	23	36
Spain[1]	17	14	15	12	20	1	3	5	40	38	12	...	7	...	...	...
Total	*86*	*75*	*64*	*54*	*54*	*44*	*40*	*37*	*97*	*152*	*98*	...	*33*	...	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																
United States[2]	198	174	139	129	93	81	125	150	160	91	102	274	126	70	112	55
SOUTH AMERICA																
Brazil	43	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	20	50	...	6	...	...	...
British Guiana	7	10	9	14	10	11	15	14	15	9	*10	...	...	...	...	...
Ecuador	14	8	5	5	1	2	4	11	4	4	3	3	1	1	...	...
Total	*64*	*19*	*14*	*19*	*11*	*13*	*19*	*25*	*21*	*33*	*63*	...	...	...	...	...
ASIA																
Burma	315	242	365	409	418	411	508	275	442	462	437	509	209	165	187	146
Cambodia				6		14	6	5	—	2	36	...	...	...	...	...
Laos	58	49	89	—	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...
Viet-Nam				20		38	31	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...
China																
Mainland ◁	48	67	73	73	90	96	56	38	102	106	55	90	51	12	...	...
Taiwan	26	15	9	42	3	61	9	43	57	17	38	—	—	—	*4	...
India	—	—	—	25	—	18	38	23	21	30	12	—	—	—	—	—
Iran	15	12	15	11	28	20	11	10	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaya-Singapore	24	11	12	14	17	9	8	15	24	18	14	19	9	6	5	...
Pakistan	4	22	35	62	87	33	68	67	78	58	2	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	353	335	255	307	241	321	389	286	232	285	313	280	95	78	89	126
Total	*843*	*753*	*853*	*969*	*996*	*1 021*	*1 124*	*773*	*960*	*982*	*910*	...	...	...	...	...
AFRICA																
Egypt	4	—	12	46	35	34	31	47	71	61	86	*34	9	5	...	...
Madagascar	10	10	3	11	5	3	9	19	14	16	5	6	2	2	4	...
Total	*14*	*10*	*15*	*57*	*40*	*37*	*40*	*66*	*85*	*77*	*91*	*40*	*11*	*7*	...	...
OCEANIA																
Australia	6	8	8	11	6	9	6	13	14	8	10	*7	*2	*2	2	...
WORLD TOTAL	**1 250**	**1 100**	**1 150**	**1 250**	**1 250**	**1 200**	**1 400**	**1 050**	**1 350**	**1 350**	**1 300**	...	...	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
Austria	6	6	6	9	7	10	7	10	8	7	8	8	*3	*2	...	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	6	7	9	13	11	14	9	17	13	17	17	25	5	12	8	...
France	8	8	15	18	20	21	24	20	6	10	20	28	6	5	8	3
Germany, Western	13	21	18	25	20	24	21	37	16	28	25	29	12	7	11	5
Netherlands	7	10	19	30	31	57	38	11	13	22	18	19	5	5	4	5
Switzerland	3	6	5	5	7	3	6	3	7	4	5	6	2	2	1	6
United Kingdom	14	13	17	27	18	26	35	26	22	21	23	22	10	5	10	5
Total	*57*	*71*	*89*	*127*	*114*	*155*	*140*	*124*	*87*	*109*	*116*	*137*	*43*	*38*	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																
Canada	6	7	8	8	11	8	5	6	12	5	10	12	3	4	...	...
Cuba	54	64	◁41	◁29	◁48	◁26	◁10	◁32	◁49	◁36	◁22	◁27	◁9	◁17	◁22	◁11
Other	20	20	◁20	◁2	◁16	◁1	◁1	◁5	◁2	◁2	◁3	◁9	◁3	◁3	◁4	◁—
Total	*80*	*91*	*69*	*39*	*75*	*35*	*16*	*43*	*63*	*43*	*35*	*48*	*15*	*24*	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA, *Total*	7	7	9	◁3	◁6	◁4	◁1	◁3	◁3	◁5	◁2	◁1	◁1	◁—	◁2	◁6

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 11. - Rice (milled rice equivalent) : Trade, 1952-56 (concluded)

Tableau 11. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné) : Commerce, 1952-56 (fin)

Country — Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954	1955				1956						
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	VIII	IX	X	XI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques															
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)																
ASIA																
British Borneo	7	9	8	12	9	11	10	10	15	12	12	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	101	103	101	96	114	73	120	92	100	86	85	138	56	38	...	...
Hong Kong	59	78	27	66	51	68	71	68	57	78	84	66	26	23	20	19
India	183	48	164	72	308	217	69	—	—	—	—	84	26	51	86	62
Indonesia	190	89	65	32	48	4	3	21	99	237	178	108	33	44	71	...
Japan	245	270	353	311	151	192	474	280	300	245	309	86	31	22	57	...
Korea	34	68	◁10	—	◁10	1	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	2	1	3	3	2	5	—	3	3	4	5	3	...	...	...	...
Malaya-Singapore	132	137	80	137	133	120	110	155	163	155	132	132	47	36	45	...
Pakistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*30	*45	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	16	—	11	16	43	—	6	28	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ryukyu	13	8	9	13	*9	*13	*13	*13	*13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	2	1	2	5	4	7	3	5	3	6	7	3	...	...	...	...
Total	*984*	*812*	*838*	*763*	*882*	*702*	*879*	*675*	*772*	*860*	*850*	...	...	...	...	...
AFRICA																
French West Africa	14	18	17	28	14	33	30	21	28	19	17	40	17	9	...	...
Mauritius	10	15	9	14	13	19	14	18	7	21	9	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	5	7	4	8	7	12	1	10	9	8	12	5	—	5	—	...
Union of South Africa	7	—	6	8	8	3	7	12	7	5	3	9	—	—	...	...
Total	*36*	*40*	*36*	*56*	*42*	*67*	*52*	*61*	*51*	*53*	*41*	...	...	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	**1 200**	**1 100**	**1 100**	**1 200**	**1 150**	**1 150**	**1 300**	**1 100**	**1 150**	**1 200**	**1 200**	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries where data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in rice. The countries shown accounted for about 95% of world exports and 93% of world imports in 1954. Paddy is expressed in terms of milled rice at the conventional rate of 65 %.

Heavy exports to the U.S.S.R., Eastern Europe, and China, estimated at about 450,000 metric tons in 1955 and 100,000 metric tons during January-June 1956, account for the unusually large interpolations used in calculating total world imports for these two periods.

◁ Estimated from data supplied by trading partners.

[1]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla. — [2]Figures include exports under the various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude shipments to territories and possessions.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial du riz. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 95 % des exportations et 93% des importations mondiales. Le paddy est exprimé en équivalent de riz usiné au taux de conversion conventionnel de 65 %.

En raison des fortes exportations à destination de l'U.R.S.S., de l'Europe orientale et de la Chine, estimées à 450 000 tonnes en 1955 et à 100 000 tonnes durant janvier-juin 1956, on a dû procéder à des interpolations exceptionnellement importantes pour calculer les importations mondiales totales pour ces deux périodes.

◁ Estimé d'après les données fournies par les partenaires commerciaux.

[1]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [2]Les chiffres comprennent les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais ils ne comprennent pas les expéditions à destination des possessions et territoires américains.

Table 18. - Tobacco (concluded)

NOTE : Figures refer to the trade of tobacco leaves and stems, including stalks, shorts, scraps, trimmings, and dust, but exclude processed tobacco. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in tobacco. The countries shown accounted for about 95% of world exports and 90% of world imports in 1954.

[1]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla. — [2]Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

Tableau 18. - Tabac (fin)

NOTE : Les chiffres ont trait au commerce des feuilles et des tiges de tabac, y compris les nervures, les feuilles naines, les déchets, les rognures et la poudre, mais non compris le tabac manufacturé. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial du tabac. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 95% des exportations mondiales et 90% des importations mondiales.

[1]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [2]A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 12. - Sugar : Trade by quarters, 1952-56

Tableau 12. - Sucre : Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56

Country — Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954			1955				1956		
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Western														
Belgium-Luxembourg	16.8	55.1	20.1	22.9	15.9	24.9	17.5	17.4	27.4	16.8	29.9	15.6	46.3	27.6
Denmark	20.3	1.4	17.4	2.1	8.6	19.2	34.5	2.7	5.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.7	7.8
France	76.5	74.8	141.0	184.4	104.6	127.6	145.1	252.3	201.3	95.2	188.7	197.4	206.7	137.5
Netherlands	34.6	43.5	16.5	56.2	9.0	13.5	17.4	19.6	42.7	44.3	118.2	8.8	11.4	11.9
Spain[1]	1.2	31.7	12.6	—	1.7	35.2	13.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	172.6	168.2	178.5	183.4	171.8	194.2	183.2	183.1	176.1	200.0	174.4	115.1	119.8	156.2
Total	*322.0*	*374.7*	*386.1*	*449.0*	*311.6*	*414.6*	*411.0*	*475.1*	*452.9*	*356.4*	*511.3*	*337.0*	*388.9*	*341.0*
Eastern[2]														
Czechoslovakia	37.5	22.5	42.2	30.8	26.6	25.1	23.3	7.0	16.2	8.1	92.1	19.1	21.3	22.9
Hungary	10.0	3.7	6.7	10.2	*6.7	*6.7	*6.7	*10.2	*10.3	*10.2	*10.3	...	...	...
Poland	12.5	26.2	60.6	21.4	59.2	33.5	69.9	10.3	0.3	0.6	74.6	4.5	15.9	*1.4
Total	*60.0*	*52.4*	*109.5*	*62.4*	*92.5*	*65.3*	*99.9*	*27.5*	*26.8*	*18.9*	*177.0*	...	...	...
Europe, Total	*382.0*	*427.1*	*495.6*	*511.4*	*404.1*	*479.9*	*510.9*	*502.6*	*479.7*	*375.3*	*688.3*	*365.0*	*430.0*	*370.0*
U.S.S.R.[3]	27.5	37.5	50.4	53.9	44.0	59.5	38.0	50.5	51.8	33.0	80.2	29.1	51.0	22.3
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Barbados[3]	39.6	38.4	41.6	39.8	21.9	93.6	44.0	18.9	89.1	39.6	11.5	30.8	56.9	42.6
Cuba	1 242.0	1 347.6	1 037.2	1.153.1	*1 165.8	*1 059.6	*1 132.6	*1 273.1	*1 296.1	*1 014.8	*1 028.6	1 388.2	*1 445.9	*1 742.1
Dominican Republic	135.6	139.6	127.0	143.6	143.3	200.2	106.6	98.1	203.0	229.1	44.4	174.1	202.1	164.1
Guadeloupe	23.3	21.0	25.7	31.3	18.8	64.0	19.7	42.7	43.4	30.3	9.0	4.6	54.3	*12.0
Haiti	7.8	7.2	3.8	5.3	6.3	3.2	5.6	3.2	6.1	7.1	4.9	9.2	10.5	*8.2
Jamaica	50.6	69.8	81.6	73.5	93.2	164.1	36.0	68.8	142.7	66.6	16.0	110.0	154.7	60.5
Martinique	8.3	11.3	15.5	19.4	7.8	22.8	17.7	14.6	30.9	*20.0	*20.0	14.6	30.1	...
Mexico	2.0	14.6	18.8	19.8	*6.3	*27.6	*32.9	7.9	23.2	42.2	6.0	27.8	1.0	1.2
Trinidad and Tobago	29.1	32.9	38.1	43.0	46.9	86.6	18.7	46.9	93.4	26.2	5.6	42.6	95.8	11.6
Total	*1 538.3*	*1 682.4*	*1 389.3*	*1 528.8*	*1 510.3*	*1 721.7*	*1 413.8*	*1 574.2*	*1 927.9*	*1 475.9*	*1 146.0*	*1 801.9*	*2 051.3*	*2 060.0*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	10.8	64.0	40.4	143.3	69.0	49.5	0.5	122.3	213.7	107.1	130.2	14.5	—	*0.1
British Guiana	59.5	53.8	62.0	61.6	*70.9	*68.9	*21.8	40.8	54.6	59.3	91.6	37.0	63.1	57.7
Peru	71.2	102.1	105.5	120.7	118.0	74.5	87.0	106.2	70.5	147.5	158.8	109.6	73.7	118.1
Total	*141.5*	*219.9*	*207.9*	*325.6*	*257.9*	*192.9*	*109.3*	*269.3*	*338.8*	*313.9*	*380.6*	*161.1*	*136.8*	*175.9*
ASIA														
China: Taiwan	114.7	218.7	130.7	146.6	126.2	249.0	84.6	118.9	205.8	167.8	93.5	227.9	148.4	98.9
Indonesia	0.3	24.7	53.4	44.9	15.1	18.3	104.2	9.3	11.5	24.2	134.7	54.4	6.1	52.4
Philippines	214.0	196.4	232.2	229.1	285.9	381.6	*130.6	263.9	351.9	108.5	192.3	*281.7	252.9	...
Total	*329.0*	*439.8*	*416.3*	*420.6*	*427.2*	*648.9*	*319.4*	*392.1*	*569.2*	*300.5*	*420.5*	*564.0*	*407.4*	...
AFRICA														
Angola	9.7	5.9	8.5	7.6	7.9	3.4	3.7	4.9	5.2	8.2	12.2	2.8	6.6	1.2
Mauritius	117.4	120.5	125.6	118.8	101.1	13.2	140.5	88.3	—	160.9	226.2	119.1	4.7	134.1
Mozambique	16.6	17.1	13.1	21.3	2.9	13.6	22.5	7.2	17.1	30.3	30.7	17.0	12.8	...
Réunion	34.2	37.4	42.3	41.0	60.1	8.0	31.5	47.3	23.1	15.5	78.2	23.4	41.9	28.4
Union of South Africa	2.5	24.8	52.6	60.5	49.6	30.6	64.6	6.8	55.6	94.1	85.5	26.8	15.6	76.8
Total	*180.4*	*205.7*	*242.1*	*249.2*	*221.6*	*68.8*	*262.8*	*154.5*	*101.0*	*309.0*	*432.8*	*189.1*	*81.6*	*265.0*
OCEANIA														
Australia	61.4	184.5	166.9	161.1	170.0	43.3	264.5	183.1	111.4	169.2	176.8	108.0	147.5	193.7
Fiji	33.9	45.2	33.8	39.7	*56.6	*9.4	*30.8	17.3	0.5	74.9	65.9	12.4	0.6	53.8
Total	*95.3*	*229.7*	*200.7*	*200.8*	*226.6*	*52.7*	*295.3*	*200.4*	*111.9*	*244.1*	*242.7*	*120.4*	*148.1*	*247.5*
WORLD TOTAL[4]	**2 810**	**3 360**	**3 090**	**3 390**	**3 180**	**3 300**	**3 050**	**3 200**	**3 700**	**3 150**	**3 500**	**3 300**	**3 400**	**3 500**

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 12. - Sugar : Trade by quarters, 1952-56 (concluded) **Tableau 12. - Sucre** : Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56 (fin)

Country — Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954			1955				1956		
	Quarterly averages Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Western														
Austria	8.6	25.6	5.4	0.5	4.6	6.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.1	9.6	2.7	35.1
Belgium-Luxembourg	22.3	20.0	12.1	8.7	3.0	35.2	5.6	2.5	13.5	12.5	6.2	10.4	26.8	6.4
Finland	30.1	30.8	25.6	38.5	14.8	33.0	42.2	30.5	42.3	46.7	34.4	22.2	46.5	37.7
France	90.0	101.5	83.3	78.2	71.1	83.2	92.4	49.8	104.8	81.6	76.8	81.3	92.0	78.8
Germany, Western	88.3	81.5	6.6	55.5	6.9	7.8	3.8	136.7	54.6	1.6	29.0	71.0	10.3	172.7
Netherlands	89.4	60.0	41.0	71.5	40.1	47.1	42.7	50.8	71.6	101.6	61.9	43.2	50.4	73.8
Norway	26.6	32.1	33.0	29.2	29.2	29.9	40.2	20.9	27.6	43.7	24.8	29.6	37.8	46.4
Portugal	29.1	26.8	30.3	29.0	28.0	32.6	25.0	25.6	29.0	25.7	35.7	30.8	30.3	21.9
Spain[1]	4.3	3.6	3.5	7.3	0.3	3.6	1.5	11.4	5.1	5.6	7.0	2.6	3.4	...
Switzerland[5]	34.8	41.3	42.6	40.2	28.2	57.1	49.6	26.1	49.4	47.8	37.4	32.3	52.1	57.1
United Kingdom	517.9	772.1	614.5	569.0	881.6	695.8	451.4	545.6	650.5	515.5	564.6	639.5	666.6	449.1
Total	*941.4*	*1 195.3*	*897.9*	*927.6*	*1 107.8*	*1 031.8*	*754.8*	*900.3*	*1 048.6*	*882.6*	*878.9*	*972.5*	*1 018.9*	*984.0*
Eastern[2]														
Czechoslovakia	—	2.5	1.1	10.9	—	—	4.4	0.4	25.0	18.3	—	—	—	—
Europe, Total	*941.4*	*1 197.8*	*899.0*	*938.5*	*1 107.8*	*1 031.8*	*759.2*	*900.7*	*1 073.6*	*900.9*	*878.9*	*972.5*	*1 018.9*	*984.0*
U.S.S.R.[2]	—	10.0	16.2	155.1	54.7	10.3	—	—	392.9	227.5	—	79.6	132.4	2.3
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada[6]	140.8	134.3	151.5	157.7	69.3	168.1	201.2	57.4	193.3	198.2	182.0	77.7	179.6	208.4
United States[4]	869.4	863.3	852.2	888.3	971.8	1 178.0	914.9	1 009.9	900.8	976.1	666.6	1 090.6	1 066.2	1 085.4
Total	*1 010.2*	*997.6*	*1 003.7*	*1 046.0*	*1 041.1*	*1 346.1*	*1 116.1*	*1 067.3*	*1 094.1*	*1 174.3*	*848.6*	*1 168.3*	*1 245.8*	*1 293.8*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Chile	35.1	36.5	63.5	72.4	7.1	120.4	79.3	28.8	91.0	57.2	112.8	41.6	3.5	...
ASIA														
Ceylon	32.6	36.6	35.1	35.9	36.9	41.6	29.5	40.7	52.5	22.7	27.7	49.6	23.5	69.9
Hong Kong	18.3	42.1	25.8	25.1	21.2	23.4	43.3	37.0	18.2	22.8	22.3	34.4	23.3	32.0
India[7]	—	36.5	207.2	115.8	114.5	128.8	320.6	228.7	111.6	36 6	80.2	16.4	—	4 3
Iran	27.8	39.4	52.9	52.2	82.4	53.4	43.9	70.3	38.1	51.3	49.0	83.2	...	...
Iraq	22.6	25.3	30.0	30.8	24.7	30.0	32.5	28.4	34.1	29.9	31.0	37.7	32.5	...
Japan	198.2	273.6	253.5	267.6	243.4	269.5	264.2	286.3	220.6	251.1	312.3	384.1	233.9	284.2
Lebanon	5.9	5.4	7.2	6.5	8.9	5.8	6.8	5.4	6.6	8.1	6.1	10 8	5.4	6.0
Malaya-Singapore	51.2	39.6	41.8	51.4	38.3	49.8	37.0	56.3	61.2	43.0	45.0	54.5	70.6	61.6
Pakistan	39.4	10.1	23.1	19.5	4.9	19.5	21.8	—	19.3	28.5	30.5	29.2	...	...
Total	*396.0*	*508.6*	*676.6*	*604.8*	*575.2*	*621.8*	*799.6*	*753.1*	*562.2*	*494.0*	*604.1*	*699.9*	*480 0*	*570.0*
AFRICA														
Algeria	32.2	33.1	33.6	40.1	34.4	34.4	26.7	35.7	36.9	26.2	61.6	34.3	42.9	45.4
French West Africa	10.8	14.1	16.9	16.6	*20.0	*15.4	*14.6	20.5	14.5	15.0	16.5	20.4	19.4	*20.0
Morocco (former French zone)	62.7	68.3	71.2	86.0	75.7	67.0	84.1	112.2	61.7	88.4	81.7	72.7	72.6	84.6
Tunisia	11.6	13.0	15.0	16.1	10.7	19.7	12.8	16.4	13.9	18.6	15.5	20.7	18.0	...
Total	*117.3*	*128.5*	*136.7*	*158.8*	*140.8*	*136.5*	*138.2*	*184.8*	*127.0*	*148.2*	*175.3*	*148.1*	*152.9*	*165.0*
OCEANIA														
New Zealand	24.6	21.3	28.0	26.9	26.3	21.2	33.6	22.8	23.9	35.6	25.5	10.1	38.4	...
WORLD TOTAL[3]	**2 800**	**3 240**	**3 100**	**3 250**	**3 250**	**3 600**	**3 200**	**3 250**	**3 700**	**3 350**	**2 900**	**3 450**	**3 400**	**3 400**

NOTE : Sugar includes solid beet and cane sugar, generally excluding low-grade sugars unless otherwise specified. Raw and refined sugars are added without conversion (*tel quel*). Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in sugar. The countries shown accounted for about 97% of world exports and 91% of world imports in 1954.

[1]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla. — [2]Through 1953, data derived from records of reporting countries ; afterwards the source is the *Statistical Bulletin of the International Sugar Council*. The intertrade of Eastern European countries as well as their trade with the U.S.S.R. is excluded throughout. — [3]Includes fancy molasses converted into sugar equivalent. — [4]Excludes trade between the United States and territories. — [5]Includes solid glucose, maltose, etc. — [6]Includes fancy molasses, converted into sugar equivalent, imported from Barbados. — [7]Through 1952, private trade only, which is a fraction of total trade.

NOTE : On entend par sucre le sucre de betterave et le sucre de canne à l'état solide à l'exclusion des sucres grossiers, à moins d'indication contraire. Les quantités de sucre brut et de sucre raffiné ont été additionnées sans conversion (tel quel). Les totaux par continent comprennent seulement les pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 97% des exportations mondiales et 91% des importations mondiales en 1954.

[1]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des Iles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les Iles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [2]Jusqu'à fin 1953, les données proviennent des statistiques d'autres pays indiquant l'origine et la destination de leur commerce; ensuite, d'après le *Statistical Bulletin of the International Sugar Council*. Le commerce entre les pays de l'Europe orientale ainsi que leur commerce avec l'U.R.S.S. est exclu. — [3]Y compris les mélasses concentrées (*fancy molasses*) converties en équivalent de sucre. — [4]Non compris le commerce entre les Etats-Unis et leurs territoires. — [5]Y compris la glucose concrète, la maltose, etc. — [6]Y compris les mélasses concentrées, converties en équivalent de sucre, importées de la Barbade. — [7]Jusqu'à fin 1952, commerce privé seulement, qui ne représente qu'une fraction du commerce total.

Table 13. - Oranges and tangerines :
Trade by quarters, 1952-56

Tableau 13. - Oranges et mandarines :
Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56

Country — Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954			1955				1956		
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Italy	47.9	39.4	49.7	43.5	122.8	38.8	0.6	95.0	25.5	0.1	53.5	140.6	40.7	—
Spain[1]	194.6	251.1	202 1	247.4	430.1	203.2	0.6	410.4	293.1	—	286.3	302.0	16.4	...
Total.	*242.5*	*290.5*	*251.8*	*290.9*	*552.9*	*242.0*	*1.2*	*505.4*	*318.6*	*0.1*	*339.8*	*442.6*	*57.1*	—
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	73.2	91.7	82.4	76.0	92.8	124.7	44.9	77.2	100.7	78.6	47.5	82.7	169.3	70.6
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	6.4	6.2	7.9	11.5	0.1	7.7	15.1	1.8	8.0	19.4	16.8	—	24.0	—
ASIA														
Israel	31.8	43.4	64.8	52.1	169.4	64 2	—	144.1	43.9	—	20.6	197.0	41.1	—
Lebanon	7.8	6.1	9.1	8.3	17.5	6.2	0.3	14.6	3.6	—	15.2	20.3	5.2	—
Total.	*39.6*	*49.5*	*73.9*	*60.4*	*186.9*	*70.4*	*0.3*	*158.7*	*47.5*	—	*35.8*	*217.3*	*46.3*	—
AFRICA														
Algeria[2]	55.2	42.9	56.8	66.5	128.7	42.6	0.5	131.9	43.7	0.5	89.8	107.4	21.5	—
Morocco (former French zone)[2]	27.7	36.7	24.2	41.7	38.3	27.1	3.8	67.6	39.0	16.1	44.0	58.3	51.4	—
Tunisia[2]	4.4	3.2	7.6	4.8	16.4	9.6	1.1	10.4	3.3	0.7	4 8	23.7	...	...
Union of South Africa[3,4]	29.4	39.7	49.3	49.9	0.2	60.5	104.2	0.1	59.6	112.4	27.7	0.2	129.5	96.6
Total.	*116.7*	*122.5*	*137.9*	*162.9*	*183 6*	*139.9*	*109.6*	*210.0*	*145.6*	*129.7*	*166.3*	*165.9*	*205.0*	*98.0*
WORLD TOTAL	**495**	**575**	**580**	**630**	**1 060**	**610**	**180**	**1 000**	**650**	**240**	**630**	**960**	**520**	**180**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	3.7	5.5	7.2	9.8	16.3	5.0	0.2	19.0	9.2	0.3	10.9	20.2	6.3	0.5
Belgium-Luxembourg	26.7	28.5	25.8	28.4	37.9	31.7	12.0	41.1	31.5	14.3	26.6	34.5	26.4	14.8
Denmark	6.5	7.6	8.3	7.3	14.8	7.0	2.1	11.1	7.0	3.0	8.0	12.8	6.4	3.0
France	129.9	137.9	143.1	162.2	287.4	173.0	14.5	302.0	181.0	25.5	140.2	270.3	106.8	26.3
Germany, Western	75.0	105.6	109.4	115.3	205.2	129.7	28.2	186.2	141.6	23.3	110.1	202.5	97.5	24.5
Ireland, Rep. of	2.4	3.6	3.8	3.7	6.2	3.4	2.4	5.2	3.4	3.6	2.7	6.2	2.3	1.1
Netherlands	19.4	23.6	27.6	30.5	43.0	33.6	16.0	43.2	38.9	17.1	22.7	39.0	33.2	18.7
Norway	6.2	13 5	11.3	12.6	20.8	13 3	4 9	21.9	17 6	1.5	9.6	20.3	10.8	5 2
Sweden	22.4	22.7	24.2	22.6	48 3	24.3	8.0	39.2	25.5	9.6	16.2	42.0	21.2	6.8
Switzerland	14.6	14.6	14.9	15.3	27.5	16.3	1.3	25.5	15.1	2.3	18.5	28.2	11.7	2.2
United Kingdom	81.8	106.4	95.9	95 3	149 8	90 0	58.8	131.6	89.1	76.0	84.7	146 5	71.9	57.4
Total.	*388.6*	*469.5*	*471.5*	*503.0*	*857.2*	*527.3*	*148.4*	*826 0*	*559.9*	*176.5*	*450.2*	*822.5*	*394.5*	*160.5*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	46.9	51.6	49.3	48.7	51.3	53.0	36.5	49.2	51.8	40.9	52.9	49.2	52.2	36.5
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	3.9	2.7	4.9	6.7	1.6	0.1	7.3	4.1	1.0	4.9	16.8	4.0	0.1	—
ASIA														
Hong Kong	6.0	6.8	6.3	8.6	8.8	3.4	3.5	15.5	4.3	5.0	9.8	10.9	3.4	4.5
Syria	6.6	4.9	6.0	5.4	14.9	3.7	0.1	11.1	2.3	—	8.1	17.0	3.1	4.0
Total	*12.6*	*11.7*	*12.3*	*14.0*	*23.7*	*7.1*	*3.6*	*26.6*	*6.6*	*5.0*	*17.9*	*27.9*	*6.5*	*8.5*
WORLD TOTAL	**485**	**570**	**580**	**620**	**1 010**	**630**	**210**	**970**	**670**	**250**	**600**	**970**	**490**	**220**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in oranges and tangerines. The countries shown accounted for about 96% of world exports and 93% of world imports in 1954.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 96 % des exportations mondiales et 93 % des importations mondiales.

[1]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla. — [2]All citrus fruit. Starting with 1956, oranges and tangerines only. — [3]All citrus fruit. — [4]Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

[1]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des Iles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les Iles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [2]Tous les agrumes. A partir de 1956, oranges et mandarines seulement. — [3]Tous les agrumes. — [4]A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 14. - Lemons and limes : Trade by quarters, 1952-56

Tableau 14. - Citrons et limes : Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56

Country — Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954			1955				1956		
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Italy	38.7	42.9	47.1	44.9	64.9	55.6	14.6	49.7	55.8	27.2	47.0	47.9	51.4	21.0
Spain[1]	11.1	13.6	6.0	7.1	3.1	12.0	6.3	2.4	11.4	7.7	6.9	6.8	0.8	...
Total	*49.8*	*56.5*	*53.1*	*52.0*	*68.0*	*67.6*	*20.9*	*52.1*	*67.2*	*34.9*	*53.9*	*54.7*	*52.2*	*22.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Mexico	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	...	...
United States	5.5	5.4	8.8	14.9	4.2	13.6	12.9	11.7	20.3	19.7	7.9	18.7	28.3	10.5
Total	*6.2*	*6.7*	*9.4*	*15.3*	*4.7*	*14.4*	*13.9*	*11.9*	*21.0*	*20.3*	*8.1*	*19.0*	*29.0*	*11.0*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Chile	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.1	—	0.7	1.4	—	—	0.3	—	...	...	...
ASIA														
Israel	—	0.1	1.7	2.1	3.1	0.4	—	5.7	0.2	—	2.4	4.5	0.1	—
Lebanon	2.5	1.7	2.4	2.5	2.0	1.3	0.4	3.0	1.2	0.2	5.5	3.0	0.8	0.4
Turkey	1.8	1.8	0.8	1.5	1.3	0.1	—	2.8	0.1	—	3.0	2.7	—	—
Total	*4.3*	*3.6*	*4.9*	*6.1*	*6.4*	*1.8*	*0.4*	*11.5*	*1.5*	*0.2*	*10.9*	*10.2*	*0.9*	*0.4*
WORLD TOTAL	**65**	**75**	**75**	**80**	**85**	**95**	**40**	**80**	**100**	**60**	**80**	**90**	**90**	**35**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	2.1	2.5	3.5	3.4	3.7	5.0	2.3	4.1	3.9	2.4	3.1	4.1	4.0	2.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.1	2.4	2.0	3.0	2.5	2.1	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.0
Denmark	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.7
France	10.8	11.6	11.4	12.8	9.5	17.9	9.0	12.2	15.6	12.3	11.1	11.3	16.4	7.4
Germany, Western	16.9	19.2	21.1	20.8	21.5	27.3	19.1	21.6	24.6	21.3	15.6	21.0	27.5	17.0
Netherlands	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.0
Sweden	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.7
Switzerland	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.6	5.2	2.2	3.4	4.2	2.5	2.8	3.9	3.5	2.1
United Kingdom	6.8	7.4	7.3	8.2	9.7	6.1	5.0	10.1	7.6	7.7	7.5	9.7	6.5	4.8
Total	*45.4*	*49.7*	*53.0*	*54.7*	*55.5*	*67.8*	*43.0*	*58.6*	*62.2*	*51.5*	*46.6*	*56.8*	*64.5*	*37.9*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.9	3.6	3.1	4.0	4.8	3.2	3.5	3.9	3.5
United States	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.6
Total	*4.7*	*5.1*	*3.8*	*4.1*	*3.5*	*4.3*	*4.2*	*3.3*	*4.6*	*5.3*	*3.3*	*3.7*	*4.7*	*4.1*
WORLD TOTAL	**60**	**65**	**70**	**70**	**70**	**90**	**60**	**70**	**80**	**70**	**60**	**70**	**80**	**50**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade. The countries shown accounted for about 91 % of world exports and 81 % of world imports in 1954.

[1]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 91 % des exportations mondiales et 81 % des importations mondiales.

[1]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla.

Table 15. - Coffee : Trade by quarters, 1952-56

Tableau 15. - Café : Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56

Country / Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954			1955				1956		
	Quarterly averages / Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX
EXPORTING COUNTRIES	*Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques*													
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Costa Rica	5.3	7.0	5.9	7.1	11.5	2.8	1.4	10.6	10.3	2.8	4.7	10.4	2.3	*3.7
Dominican Republic	6.6	5.0	5.8	6.1	11.7	2.1	0.5	5.7	3.9	1.5	13.3	11.7	5.1	2.3
El Salvador	16.7	16.5	15.5	17.9	38.8	9.1	1.2	31.7	25.8	3.1	11.2	30.3	20.2	2.3
Guatemala	15.2	14.1	13.0	14.5	30.2	12.5	1.5	19.2	18.4	7.2	13.4	*16.5	*16.5	*7.5
Haiti	8.1	5.6	6.8	5.3	15.2	5.4	3.7	7.6	4.2	1.1	8.3	12.6	7.4	...
Mexico	13.1	18.3	17.2	20.9	41.1	9.7	6.3	31.2	31.5	9.2	11.8	33.1	21.6	8.2
Nicaragua	4.7	4.7	4.3	5.7	8.2	5.1	3.0	7.4	7.0	6.6	1.8	6.5	6.6	2.4
Total	*69.7*	*71.2*	*68.5*	*77.5*	*157.4*	*46.7*	*17.6*	*113.4*	*101.1*	*31.5*	*64.5*	*121.1*	*79.7*	*30.0*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	237.3	233.4	163.8	205.4	206.7	112.1	118.9	132.7	178.7	238.8	271.5	262.2	245.7	244.4
Colombia	75.5	99.5	86.3	88.0	104.1	95.2	76.4	70.3	75.4	94.0	112.4	87.0	81.8	95.5
Ecuador	5.0	4.5	5.3	5.7	3.1	1.1	8.3	4.6	2.1	10.3	6.0	2.3	0.8	11.4
Venezuela	7.4	11.1	6.5	9.4	11.9	4.3	2.5	9.8	9.8	6.6	11.6	7.6	6.4	4.5
Total	*325.2*	*348.5*	*261.9*	*308.5*	*325.8*	*212.7*	*206.1*	*217.4*	*266.0*	*349.7*	*401.5*	*359.1*	*334.7*	*355.8*
ASIA														
Indonesia	4.6	8.0	9.3	5.8	12.7	9.6	11.5	2.1	2.5	12.0	6.5	10.5	11.3	18.8
Malaya-Singapore	0.5	0.9	4.3	2.5	5.5	5.9	3.6	1.8	2.2	2.8	3.2	4.2	7.5	8.8
Total	*5.1*	*8.9*	*13.6*	*8.3*	*18.2*	*15.5*	*15.1*	*3.9*	*4.7*	*14.8*	*9.7*	*14.7*	*18.8*	*27.6*
AFRICA														
Angola	11.9	17.9	11.0	14.5	18.7	3.2	7.5	13.4	6.5	12.5	25.5	22.5	13.0	9.0
Belgian Congo	7.6	8.4	8.5	10.8	6.6	7.7	6.6	8.6	5.4	20.7	8.4	8.9	11.3	19.5
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of[1]	5.3	10.8	7.8	10.4	12.5	12.0	4.1	8.8	16.1	11.1	5.7	9.3	8.7	...
French Cameroons	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.5	3.5	4.5	2.1	4.0	5.7	2.7	1.6	6.6	6.7	2.8
French West Africa	17.8	14.1	23.7	23.8	33.6	29.6	16.8	28.4	32.2	19.3	15.2	43.0	28.3	30.1
Kenya	4.2	3.7	2.7	4.9	6.5	2.3	0.5	5.4	5.5	1.4	7.3	12.2	5.1	1.7
Madagascar	10.4	9.0	10.4	11.9	7.8	9.5	8.8	6.2	4.8	10.5	26.2	10.2	6.5	13.1
Tanganyika	4.7	3.9	4.9	4.7	6.3	4.8	3.5	5.8	4.1	2.7	6.2	7.3	3.9	3.8
Uganda	10.0	9.1	8.8	18.9	14.4	7.6	6.7	23.1	21.0	19.7	11.8	21.2	15.9	12.2
Total	*74.2*	*79.3*	*80.6*	*103.4*	*109.9*	*81.2*	*56.6*	*103.7*	*101.3*	*100.6*	*107.9*	*141.2*	*99.4*	*105.0*
WORLD TOTAL	**490**	**525**	**450**	**525**	**645**	**375**	**315**	**460**	**500**	**525**	**615**	**670**	**560**	**550**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	13.1	13.2	10.7	11.7	17.2	10.8	8.3	11.9	9.8	12.4	12.7	15.6	15.0	12.7
Denmark	5.1	6.4	6.1	7.0	6.7	6.5	4.2	6.5	6.0	7.5	8.1	7.8	8.1	7.5
Finland	5.4	5.7	7.0	7.4	6.3	6.3	7.5	5.5	7.7	7.9	8.7	6.5	7.9	8.5
France	40.2	40.9	42.2	44.8	49.3	44.9	35.2	45.4	52.0	37.2	44.5	45.6	44.5	43.5
Germany, Western	14.1	19.6	25.8	29.9	23.7	25.6	24.6	25.0	28.6	29.1	37.1	27.5	33.4	33.6
Italy	15.2	16.7	17.4	18.1	19.5	16.5	14.9	17.5	18.0	18.0	18.8	18.9	17.7	18.6
Netherlands	4.9	7.1	6.9	7.8	10.7	7.8	4.2	6.9	7.6	9.6	7.2	9.8	10.1	9.9
Norway	5.5	4.6	4.3	5.3	4.8	4.4	3.4	4.5	6.4	3.5	6.9	5.5	5.8	5.6
Portugal	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.2	1.4	1.4	3.6	2.3	2.5	3.6	1.7	0.9
Spain[2]	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.3	1.0	2.2	2.3	1.9	3.2	2.1	1.9	4.0	2.4	...
Sweden	11.9	12.8	12.0	13.2	12.9	10.3	12.0	12.3	12.8	13.7	14.2	13.5	13.5	15.1
Switzerland	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.5	7.0	6.4	2.4	3.9	4.3	3.1	6.6	5.3	6.5	4.6
United Kingdom	10.8	7.6	8.4	8.6	11.4	11.3	7.7	9.8	8.0	7.4	9.1	12.3	12.9	8.6
Total	*134.3*	*143.0*	*149.4*	*163.0*	*172.9*	*155.2*	*128.1*	*152.5*	*168.0*	*153.8*	*178.3*	*175.9*	*179.5*	*170.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	11.1	12.2	10.8	11.7	13.6	10.8	8.0	11.0	11.2	11.3	13.5	13.4	12.9	11.2
United States	303.9	315.3	256.1	294.6	367.4	255.3	150.5	269.9	268.5	265.8	374.2	387.0	287.8	329.8
Total	*315.0*	*327.5*	*266.9*	*306.3*	*381.0*	*266.1*	*158.5*	*280.9*	*279.7*	*277.1*	*387.7*	*400.4*	*300.7*	*341.0*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	5.9	7.4	8.5	7.0	3.2	9.6	13.3	3.7	5.7	9.0	9.8	6.1	7.6	9.0
ASIA														
Malaya-Singapore	1.7	2.0	4.3	3.3	6.0	5.3	4.1	1.9	3.1	5.6	2.8	7.2	6.8	11.1
Turkey	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	3.3	1.1	2.4	1.0	0.5	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.9
Total	*3.4*	*3.7*	*5.9*	*4.7*	*7.4*	*8.6*	*5.2*	*4.3*	*4.1*	*6.1*	*4.6*	*8.6*	*7.7*	*12.0*
AFRICA														
Algeria	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.1	3.2	8.7	4.6	5.7	5.8	7.5	7.8
Egypt	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	*1.7	*1.4	*1.2
Sudan	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	2.0	0.5	2.7	1.3	1.7
Union of South Africa[3]	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.7	4.1	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.4	3.1	3.2	2.5	2.6	3.3
Total	*10.6*	*10.5*	*10.0*	*10.5*	*11.8*	*9.9*	*8.7*	*7.4*	*13.5*	*10.8*	*10.3*	*12.7*	*12.8*	*14.0*
WORLD TOTAL	**485**	**510**	**455**	**510**	**600**	**465**	**325**	**465**	**490**	**475**	**610**	**625**	**525**	**565**

NOTE : Figures include hulled and unhulled coffee but exclude roasted and ground coffee, coffee substitutes, and extracts or preparations. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in coffee. The countries shown accounted for about 94% of world exports and 96% of world imports in 1954.

[1]Years and quarters ending the ninth day of the last month of the period. — [2]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla. — [3]Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE : Les chiffres comprennent le café en parche et déparché ; ils ne comprennent pas le café torréfié et moulu, les succédanés, les extraits ni les préparations. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. En 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 94 % des exportations et 96% des importations totales.

[1]Années et trimestres finissant le neuvième jour du dernier mois de la période. — [2]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des Iles Baléares; ensuite, comprend aussi les Iles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [3]A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 16. - Tea : Trade by quarters, 1952-56 | **Tableau 16. - Thé:** Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56

Country — Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954			1955				1956		
	Quarterly averages / Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
United Kingdom[1]	2.7	4.1	3.6	3.7	5.4	4.9	2.1	4.7	2.5	4.3	3.4	4.3	2.8	2.6
ASIA														
Ceylon	35.7	38.0	41.0	41.1	39.9	46.0	44.6	38.1	38.4	44.3	43.6	40.8	38.5	46.1
China: Taiwan	2.4	2.6	3.8	1.9	1.5	3.9	4.9	0.5	1.4	3.6	2.3	0.9	2.6	3.0
India	47.0	56.8	51.0	41.4	40.5	22.4	60.7	46.1	17.7	53.9	48.0	63.2	39.3	58.6
Indonesia	8.0	7.2	10.0	7.2	9.3	10.0	8.8	7.0	5.3	7.1	9.6	7.2	9.5	7.8
Iran	—	—	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	3.3	—	0.4	—	—	...	...
Japan	2.4	3.3	4.3	3.6	2.0	1.4	6.9	1.8	1.6	6.5	4.6	2.6	1.8	2.8
Malaya-Singapore[2]	0.4	0.6	2.3	1.9	1.6	2.3	2.5	2.8	1.2	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
Pakistan	2.9	3.0	2.7	1.5	0.6	1.0	3.9	1.7	0.9	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.1
Total	*98.8*	*111.5*	*115.7*	*99.5*	*95.7*	*87.4*	*132.6*	*101.3*	*66.5*	*119.5*	*111.2*	*117.4*	*95.0*	*122.0*
AFRICA														
Kenya	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.5	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.6
Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Fed. of[3] Nyasaland	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.9	3.8	2.1	0.4	3.7	2.1	0.5	1.4	4.2	2.5	0.7
Tanganyika	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.3
Uganda	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5
Total	*3.1*	*2.8*	*4.0*	*4.4*	*6.3*	*4.0*	*2.3*	*6.4*	*5.2*	*2.2*	*3.8*	*7.4*	*5.9*	*3.1*
WORLD TOTAL	**110**	**125**	**130**	**115**	**115**	**100**	**145**	**120**	**80**	**135**	**130**	**140**	**110**	**135**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Germany, Western	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.4
Ireland, Rep. of	1.9	1.8	2.9	3.0	4.7	1.1	2.4	4.1	3.0	0.6	4.2	3.4	0.8	—
Netherlands	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.5	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.4
United Kingdom	56.3	55.9	61.5	56.6	75.8	34.1	61.7	80.2	38.0	45.5	62.8	58.2	64.4	54.5
Total	*60.9*	*60.6*	*67.7*	*62.9*	*84.1*	*38.4*	*67.1*	*87.7*	*43.7*	*49.7*	*70.6*	*65.2*	*69.3*	*58.3*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.7	6.7	4.4	4.3	5.8	4.4	4.7	4.2	6.5	4.4
United States	10.6	12.2	13.0	11.9	14.7	18.8	8.4	16.3	9.2	11.3	10.9	12.7	11.1	11.2
Total	*15.8*	*17.4*	*18.1*	*16.7*	*19.4*	*25.5*	*12.8*	*20.6*	*15.0*	*15.7*	*15.6*	*16.9*	*17.6*	*15.6*
ASIA														
Arabian States	*1.8	*1.6	*1.3	*1.7	*1.5	*1.1	*1.3	*1.6	*1.4	*1.7	*2.3	*1.7	*1.3	*1.8
Hong Kong	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.9	0.9	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.4	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.8
Iran	1.2	0.7	0.7	2.1	0.4	1.0	0.7	2.1	2.6	1.4	2.5	3.3	...	...
Iraq	2.1	3.0	3.2	4.1	3.4	1.8	3.1	3.0	3.3	5.0	5.2	4.5	3.7	...
Malaya-Singapore	0.8	1.0	2.8	2.5	1.9	2.6	3.2	3.9	1.8	3.3	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.9
Total	*7.7*	*7.8*	*9.6*	*12.3*	*8.1*	*8.1*	*10.1*	*12.3*	*10.8*	*13.8*	*12.9*	*11.7*	*10.0*	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9
Egypt	4.0	5.0	4.1	4.3	4.6	3.3	4.4	3.2	4.0	5.0	5.0	4.3	4.3	3.2
Morocco (former French zone)	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.0	2.7	7.6	2.9	1.5	2.4	4.8	3.3	2.7
Sudan	2.0	1.2	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	3.0	0.7	1.3	3.2	2.1	1.0	0.1	2.5
Union of South Africa[4]	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.8	3.6	2.3	2.1	2.7	3.6	2.9	2.8	3.3
Total	*12.7*	*13.5*	*13.6*	*13.3*	*14.3*	*11.6*	*14.4*	*14.6*	*11.0*	*13.6*	*14.2*	*14.1*	*11.4*	*12.6*
OCEANIA														
Australia	6.0	6.9	7.0	6.1	7.4	5.6	9.8	8.9	5.8	2.7	7.1	5.2	5.9	7.8
New Zealand	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.3	0.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	...
Total	*7.1*	*8.6*	*8.7*	*7.6*	*9.2*	*7.0*	*11.8*	*10.9*	*7.1*	*3.4*	*9.0*	*7.2*	*7.8*	*9.0*
WORLD TOTAL	**115**	**115**	**125**	**120**	**145**	**100**	**125**	**160**	**95**	**105**	**130**	**125**	**125**	**115**

NOTE : Figures include green and black tea, but exclude maté, tea substitutes, and tea waste. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in tea. The countries shown accounted for about 94% of world exports and 93% of world imports in 1954.

NOTE : Les chiffres comprennent le thé vert et le thé noir mais non le maté et autres succédanés ni les déchets. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial de thé. Pour 1954 le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 94% des exportations mondiales et 93% des importations mondiales.

[1]Re-exports only. — [2]Includes re-exports. — [3]Starting with 1954, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Before then, Northern and Southern Rhodesia were net importers of tea. — [4]Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

[1]Réexportations seulement. — [2]Y compris les réexportations — [3]A partir de 1954, Fédération de Rhodésie et Nyassaland. Auparavant, la Rhodésie du Nord et la Rhodésie du Sud étaient importatrices nettes de thé. — [4]A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 17. - Cacao beans : Trade by quarters, 1952-56

Tableau 17. - Fèves de cacao : Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56

Country — Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954			1955				1956		
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
United Kingdom[1]	2.8	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.5	0.8	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.7	2.0	1.7
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Costa Rica	2.1	1.7	2.3	2.4	1.4	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.1	5.0	1.5	...	...
Dominican Republic	5.6	6.2	5.1	5.6	5.0	8.7	3.7	6.0	11.5	3.6	1.4	3.0	7.6	4.5
Trinidad and Tobago[2]	1.7	2.5	2.0	1.9	3.5	2.0	0.8	3.8	2.3	0.9	0.5	4.3	3.1	1.4
United States[1]	5.2	4.2	4.2	3.2	4.6	4.0	4.5	4.9	3.2	2.2	2.5	3.7	1.9	1.2
Total	*14.6*	*14.6*	*13.6*	*13.1*	*14.5*	*16.8*	*10.9*	*16.5*	*18.6*	*7.8*	*9.4*	*12.5*	*14.0*	*9.0*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	14.5	27.2	30.2	30.5	9.3	12.9	66.5	20.8	6.6	38.2	56.3	29.0	10.4	49.0
Ecuador	5.8	5.6	7.6	6.1	3.2	9.4	8.2	3.9	9.6	6.4	4.5	4.2	12.1	7.8
Venezuela	3.8	4.3	4.1	4.0	5.2	5.0	2.9	6.2	5.8	2.4	1.6	4.2	7.1	4.9
Total	*24.1*	*37.1*	*41.9*	*40.6*	*17.7*	*27.3*	*77.6*	*30.9*	*22.0*	*47.0*	*62.4*	*37.4*	*29.6*	*61.7*
AFRICA														
Belgian Congo	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1
French Cameroons	12.8	15.1	12.5	13.9	26.1	5.0	3.2	23.2	10.1	6.1	16.2	17.9	11.2	1.8
French Togoland	1.1	1.9	3.1	3.3	4.5	2.5	1.6	8.1	2.2	2.0	0.8	2.5	0.6	0.5
French West Africa	12.5	17.9	13.2	18.8	28.8	6.3	4.0	37.6	11.6	10.0	15.9	24.7	21.1	7.1
Gold Coast	53.8	60.1	54.4	52.3	73.4	69.7	17.2	78.1	50.4	34.1	46.6	92.9	66.9	28.1
Nigeria	29.1	26.6	25.0	22.4	46.1	22.2	6.5	31.5	20.4	8.1	29.8	40.3	32.4	13.2
São Tomé and Principe	2.1	2.7	1.8	1.4	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.2	2.6	...
Total	*111.9*	*124.9*	*110.7*	*112.9*	*181.9*	*108.4*	*34.6*	*180.7*	*96.8*	*62.8*	*111.6*	*180.5*	*135.8*	*53.0*
WORLD TOTAL	**165**	**190**	**180**	**180**	**230**	**165**	**135**	**245**	**150**	**125**	**200**	**250**	**195**	**130**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.5	2.3	1.7
Belgium-Luxembourg	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.2	3.1	1.9	1.7	2.7	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.7	3.2	2.1
France	11.1	12.0	12.7	10.8	12.3	14.9	11.0	11.3	10.9	8.3	12.6	13.0	13.8	10.2
Germany, Western	15.2	18.4	18.6	18.2	20.7	16.8	20.4	14.8	14.4	18.9	24.8	21.4	22.7	23.3
Italy	2.9	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.1	5.9	5.4	5.8	5.1
Netherlands	11.5	16.6	12.9	14.8	16.6	14.2	10.1	17.3	14.2	13.1	14.6	17.5	18.7	14.9
Spain[3]	3.4	2.6	4.0	3.8	6.2	4.0	1.0	5.5	4.0	1.5	4.1	4.8	5.1	...
Sweden	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	2.5	1.8	1.2	2.3	2.0	0.7	1.2	2.4	2.0	1.5
Switzerland	2.1	2.1	2.1	3.3	2.7	2.5	1.7	6.3	3.6	1.6	3.7	3.9	3.7	1.4
United Kingdom	26.3	31.5	34.9	33.3	59.9	37.4	13.1	59.3	27.0	14.2	32.8	34.8	19.0	10.9
Total	*77.4*	*92.9*	*95.4*	*94.9*	*130.2*	*99.9*	*66.6*	*125.8*	*84.3*	*66.2*	*104.0*	*108.4*	*96.3*	*74.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	3.2	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.2	4.4	2.1	3.5	4.8	1.7	2.6	2.4	4.5	4.4
United States	64.9	64.1	58.5	56.7	83.4	48.7	45.1	67.8	53.8	49.9	55.4	86.6	73.5	48.9
Total	*68.1*	*67.8*	*61.9*	*59.8*	*86.6*	*53.1*	*47.2*	*71.3*	*58.6*	*51.6*	*58.0*	*89.0*	*78.0*	*53.3*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	1.4	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.1	*3.8	2.0	0.2	1.5	2.3	1.3	1.8	1.8
Colombia	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.2	1.0	1.5	1.9	3.8	3.3	2.1	2.7	*7.0
Total	*3.4*	*4.1*	*4.0*	*4.1*	*3.6*	*3.3*	*4.8*	*3.5*	*2.1*	*5.3*	*5.6*	*3.4*	*4.5*	*8.8*
ASIA														
Japan	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.8	*0.7	*0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.6
AFRICA														
Union of South Africa[4]	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.6	0.7	1.4	1.5	1.3	0.1	0.1	2.3	0.5	0.4
OCEANIA														
Australia	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.7	3.1	2.2	0.5	6.5	0.7	0.6	2.9	3.9	3.8
WORLD TOTAL	**160**	**180**	**175**	**175**	**240**	**175**	**130**	**220**	**165**	**135**	**180**	**220**	**200**	**150**

NOTE : Data exclude crushed or ground cacao when reported separately. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in cacao. The countries shown accounted for about 93% of world exports and imports in 1954.

NOTE : Les données ne comprennent pas le cacao pilé ou en poudre lorsqu'il en est fait rapport séparément. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux sont des estimations du commerce mondial. En 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 93% des exportations et des importations mondiales.

[1] Re-exports. — [2] Excluding transshipments from Venezuela. — [3] Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla. — [4] Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

[1] Réexportations. — [2] Non compris les transbordements de cacao en provenance du Venezuela. — [3] Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des Iles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les Iles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [4] A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 18. - Tobacco : Trade by quarters, 1952-56 — **Tableau 18. - Tabac :** Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56

Country — Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954			1955				1956		
	Quarterly averages / Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Greece	10.3	12.2	13.1	13.7	13.4	5.8	3.5	13.0	4.2	2.6	35.0	10.5	3.5	3.0
Italy	2.0	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.9	1.6	2.0	3.3	2.2	3.0	2.9	1.2	2.5	4.3
Netherlands	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.7
Yugoslavia	2.1	1.5	1.7	6.2	3.2	1.0	0.5	5.4	4.8	7.3	7.3	8.1	3.7	2.7
Total	*15.6*	*18.2*	*19.2*	*24.0*	*20.8*	*9.5*	*6.9*	*23.1*	*12.6*	*14.0*	*46.6*	*21.2*	*10.9*	*10.7*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	4.4	3.2	3.6	5.5	7.6	3.1	1.5	10.9	7.5	1.6	1.9	8.0	1.5	1.5
Cuba	4.5	4.1	4.8	5.4	4.2	4.9	5.7	6.8	4.7	5.4	4.6	7.0	5.0	4.3
Dominican Republic	3.8	2.4	3.1	3.3	1.1	0.8	1.7	2.3	1.8	2.6	6.4	3.5	1.4	3.9
United States	44.8	58.6	51.4	61.2	32.3	37.6	46.3	43.5	29.9	83.1	88.4	46.7	43.7	63.5
Total	*57.5*	*68.3*	*62.9*	*75.5*	*45.2*	*46.4*	*55.2*	*63.5*	*43.9*	*92.7*	*101.3*	*65.2*	*51.6*	*73.2*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	7.6	6.0	7.0	7.0	2.7	5.4	9.6	4.6	3.6	7.7	12.2	4.1	2.8	...
Colombia	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.1	2.5	0.7	1.2	2.0	0.7	0.4	1.5	1.9	0.6	0.4
Total	*8.4*	*7.2*	*8.3*	*8.1*	*5.2*	*6.1*	*10.8*	*6.6*	*4.3*	*8.1*	*13.7*	*6.0*	*3.4*	...
ASIA														
India	10.5	7.9	8.4	10.0	2.8	7.9	9.8	4.0	8.1	11.2	16.0	5.0	8.3	23.7
Indonesia	2.4	3.3	4.8	3.1	4.1	5.9	7.7	2.6	6.4	2.4	1.1	4.1	4.3	1.7
Lebanon	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.3	0.2	0.1
Philippines	3.0	3.0	2.3	1.5	3.4	2.1	2.8	0.3	0.8	2.7	2.2	...	...	...
Turkey	14.3	17.9	16.1	15.0	12.1	6.9	6.2	22.0	4.8	7.3	25.9	29.3	16.4	1.3
Total	*30.3*	*32.2*	*31.7*	*29.6*	*22.5*	*22.9*	*26.7*	*29.0*	*20.2*	*23.6*	*45.2*	*40.0*	*30.0*	*30.0*
AFRICA														
Algeria	2.7	3.1	3.8	3.8	0.6	2.4	11.8	0.6	2.0	11.8	0.7	2.5	4.6	3.4
Madagascar	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.5	—	3.9	—	0.4	3.4	0.1	—	1.9	1.9
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of														
Southern Rhodesia	10.0	9.1												
Northern Rhodesia	1.0	1.2	15.0	14.1	4.1	17.3	26.9	3.9	19.4	24.0	9.0	2.8	17.9	31.9
Nyasaland	2.3	3.0												
Total	*16.8*	*17.4*	*20.0*	*18.9*	*5.2*	*19.7*	*42.6*	*4.5*	*21.8*	*39.2*	*9.8*	*5.3*	*24.4*	*37.2*
WORLD TOTAL	**135**	**150**	**150**	**165**	**105**	**110**	**150**	**135**	**110**	**185**	**230**	**145**	**125**	**170**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	2.4	2.6	1.9	2.3	3.0	1.8	0.3	4.6	1.1	1.1	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.7
Denmark	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.5	4.0	2.8	2.8	2.1
Finland	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3
France	8.3	7.0	11.1	9.7	14.1	4.4	12.9	10.6	5.4	12.3	10.7	8.7	8.3	9.3
Germany, Western	12.8	14.0	15.1	16.9	13.4	15.1	15.9	14.9	17.2	17.8	17.8	15.4	18.5	17.9
Ireland, Rep. of	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.8	0.3	1.1	1.3	0.4	2.2	2.9	0.8	0.1	1.6
Italy	0.5	2.0	1.6	2.7	1.1	2.8	0.6	4.7	2.8	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.6	2.3
Netherlands	6.7	8.2	10.0	6.2	8.3	7.0	8.6	11.0	5.3	5.8	2.7	7.3	8.2	7.5
Norway	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9
Portugal	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.2
Spain[1]	6.3	5.7	4.0	5.9	2.8	2.2	4.2	5.9	4.4	3.6	9.9	6.1	7.1	...
Sweden	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.4	0.5	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.3	3.6	1.7	0.5	1.4
Switzerland	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.0
United Kingdom	25.4	35.8	35.3	39.0	23.0	14.1	42.4	22.4	21.3	50.5	61.8	26.2	18.2	39.6
Total	*80.5*	*93.6*	*97.1*	*100.8*	*83.1*	*62.0*	*102.1*	*90.8*	*72.9*	*110.0*	*130.3*	*85 8*	*80.8*	*100.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	11.7	11.9	12.0	12.1	11.4	12.4	12.9	12.1	13.2	12.5	12.6	13.5	13.7	14.1
SOUTH AMERICA														
Uruguay	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.5	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.8	0.3	0.9	1.4
ASIA														
Cambodia				0.2				0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	—
Laos	1.9	1.9	1.4	—	1.5	1.7	1.5	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Viet-Nam				1.2				1.0	1.3	0.9	1.7	1.0	1.8	1.4
India	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
Indonesia	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.7	0.7	0.9	1.4	4.7	3.6	5.2	2.2
Japan	2.5	1.7	1.8	2.6	2.3	2.3	—	3.0	0.8	1.8	4.9	3.8	—	0.5
Philippines	3.7	2.9	1.6	2.8	1.4	3.7	1.1	3.5	3.6	2.1	2.0	...	...	...
Total	*10.8*	*8.6*	*6.5*	*9.2*	*7.2*	*9.3*	*4.8*	*8.9*	*7.1*	*7.3*	*13.8*	*11.0*	*10.0*	*6.0*
AFRICA														
Algeria	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.2
Belgian Congo	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.9	0.6	0.4	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.7
Egypt	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.6	3.1	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.9	...	...	...
Morocco (former French zone)	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
Nigeria	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.5
Tunisia	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.5	0.3	—	...
Union of South Africa[3]	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.2	—	0.3	0.5	0.3	2.1	2.0	—	1.4	3.3
Total	*7.1*	*6.6*	*7.5*	*7.8*	*7.2*	*5.3*	*9.0*	*6.4*	*5.7*	*9.2*	*10.4*	*5.0*	*6.0*	*10.0*
OCEANIA														
Australia	3.6	4.0	4.4	...	7.1	3.4	2.9	9.9	2.1	5.1	6.4	7.6	1.3	2.5
New Zealand	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.5	...
Total	*4.4*	*4.6*	*5.2*	...	*7.8*	*4.2*	*4.1*	*10.6*	*3.1*	*6.2*	*7.3*	*8.3*	*1.8*	*3 5*
WORLD TOTAL	**125**	**140**	**145**	**150**	**130**	**105**	**150**	**140**	**115**	**160**	**195**	**135**	**125**	**150**

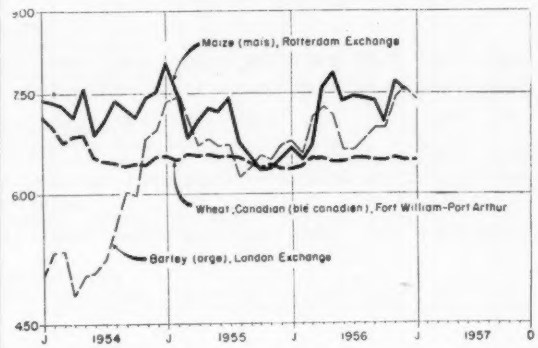
For notes, see bottom of page 36. — Pour les notes, voir au bas de la page 36.

Table 19A. - Price series of international significance | **Tableau 19A. - Série de prix d'intérêt international**

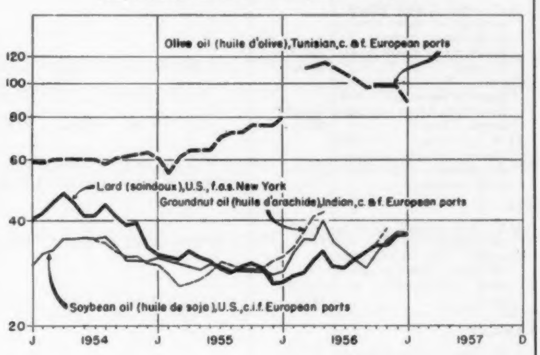
1953-56

U.S. cents per kilogram - Cents E.-U. par kilogramme

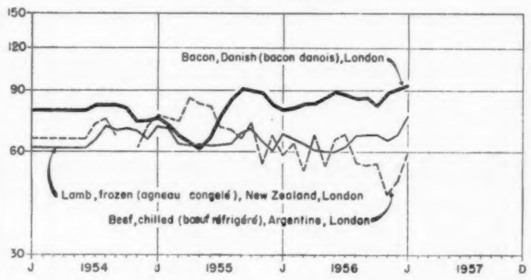
GRAIN - CÉRÉALES



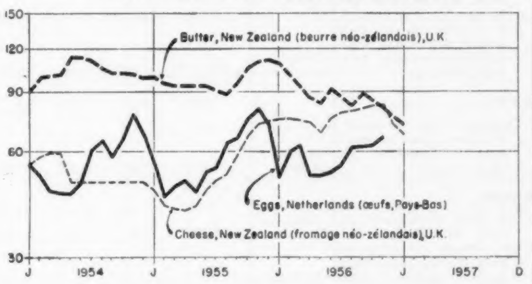
FATS AND OILS - MATIÈRES GRASSES



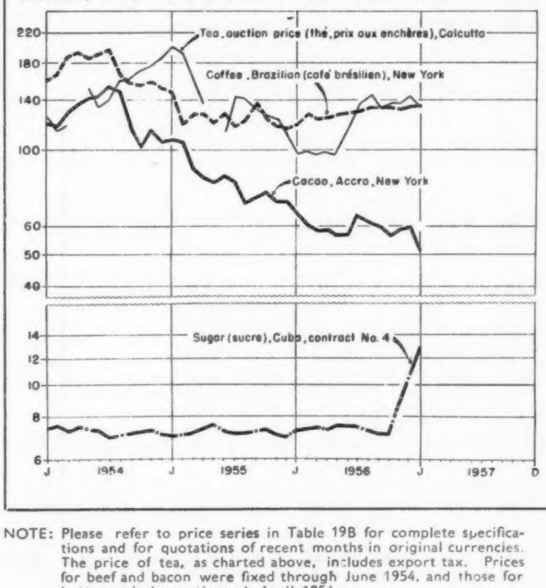
MEAT - VIANDE



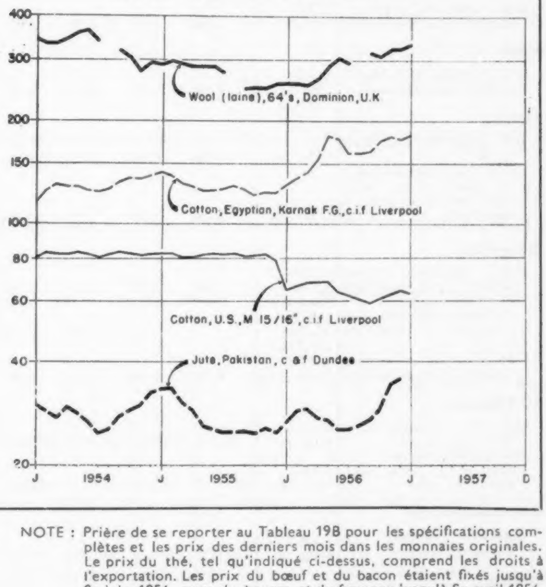
DAIRY PRODUCTS - PRODUITS LAITIERS



COFFEE, TEA, CACAO, SUGAR - CAFÉ, THÉ, CACAO, SUCRE



TEXTILE FIBERS - FIBRES TEXTILES



NOTE: Please refer to price series in Table 19B for complete specifications and for quotations of recent months in original currencies. The price of tea, as charted above, includes export tax. Prices for beef and bacon were fixed through June 1954, and those for butter and cheese through April 1954.

NOTE : Prière de se reporter au Tableau 19B pour les spécifications complètes et les prix des derniers mois dans les monnaies originales. Le prix du thé, tel qu'indiqué ci-dessus, comprend les droits à l'exportation. Les prix du bœuf et du bacon étaient fixés jusqu'à fin juin 1954, ceux du beurre et du fromage jusqu'à fin avril 1954.

Table 19B. - Price series of international significance — **Tableau 19B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international**

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1956												1957
		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
WHEAT														
U. S. : No. 2 Red Winter, average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Chicago exchange	U.S.$/ 60 lb.	2.10	2.18	2.23	2.36	2.19	2.07	2.11	2.18	2.26	2.30	2.39	2.40	2.40
Canada: No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur, export price, Class II	Can.$/ 60 lb.	1.72	1.73	1.76	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.74	1.73	1.72	1.72	1.70	1.69	1.69
U. K. : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Liverpool exchange	£.s.d./ long ton	27/2/0	26/11/9	26/19/2	27/17/5	27/16/10	27/1/9	27/1/0	27/2/2	27/10/9	27/19/9	28/13/11	28/18/5	29/13/11
RYE														
U.S.: No. 2, cash price at Minneapolis	U.S.$/ 56 lb.	1.16	1.22	1.22	1.24	1.16	1.15	1.33	1.37	1.44	1.46	1.47	1.46	1.50
Canada : No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ 56 lb.	1.10	1.16	1.24	1.31	1.22	1.16	1.26	1.27	1.32	1.36	1.35	1.26	1.29
BARLEY														
U.S. : No. 3, cash price at Minneapolis	U.S.$/ 48 lb.	1.10	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.20	1.12	1.19	1.21	1.18	1.17	1.28	1.26	1.24
Canada: No. 1 feed, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ 48 lb.	1.00	1.02	1.10	1.14	1.15	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.05	1.03	1.04	1.02	1.01
U.K. : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, London exchange	£.s.d./ long ton	24/11/11	23/14/7	25/18/3	26/12/9	26/0/11	24/0/0	23/19/8	24/11/0	25/2/3	25/5/7	27/0/2	27/9/8	26/17/1
OATS														
Canada : No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ 34 lb.	0.82	0.85	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.87	0.85	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.86	0.82	0.83
MAIZE														
U.S. : No. 3 yellow, cash price at Chicago	U.S.$/ 56 lb.	1.24	1.26	1.32	1.45	1.52	1.53	1.52	1.57	1.56	1.30	1.34	1.36	1.34
Netherlands : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Rotterdam exchange	Guilders/ 100 kg.	25.10	24.54	25.62	29.03	29.92	28.07	28.17	28.11	27.99	26.61	29.26	28.72	28.03
SORGHUM														
U.S. : Milo, No. 2 yellow, cash price at Kansas City	U.S.$/ 100 lb.	2.10	2.11	2.15	2.32	2.42	2.57	2.67	2.51	2.23	2.27	2.40	2.42	2.45
RICE														
U.S. : Zenith, U.S. No. 2, milled, New Orleans	U.S.$/ 100 lb.	9.10	8.90	8.80	8.70	8.75	8.40	8.45	8.35	8.45	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.60
SUGAR														
U.S. : Raw 96°, c.i.f. New York	U.S.¢./lb.	5.38	5.38	5.45	5.52	5.54	5.51	5.61	5.61	5.59	5.80	5.84	5.87	5.86
Cuba: f.o.b., export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 4 contract)	U.S.¢./lb.	3.26	3.28	3.33	3.31	3.36	3.36	3.40	3.34	3.24	3.24	3.91	4.77	5.79
ORANGES														
U.S. : California Navel, auction price, New York	U.S.$/ 1/2 box (38.5 lb.)	2.60	2.72	3.39	2.96	3.98	4.90	—	3.69	—	—	4.10	3.57	3.37
California Valencia, auction price, New York	U.S.$/ 1/2 box (38.5 lb.)	—	—	3.18	2.39	3.63	3.77	3.07	3.36	3.36	3.61	3.69	3.10	—
Florida, rail shipment, auction price, New York	U.S.$/ 90-lb. box	4.60	5.09	4.83	4.86	5.33	5.98	6.21	6.97	7.09	5.26	4.67	4.67	4.64
SOYBEANS														
U.S. No. 2, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	39/2/6	39/18/0	41/15/8	44/19/4	51/0/0	46/10/0	42/15/10	38/13/2	37/13/9	38/15/6	42/8/9	42/13/9	43/5/0
Chinese/Manchurian, yellow, 2 %, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	[1]37/13/2	38/1/8	40/15/0	40/5/0	—	46/15/0	44/2/6	41/1/3	—	—	—	—	—
GROUNDNUTS														
Nigerian, shelled, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	67/5/0	71/19/0	79/15/0	84/7/6	81/16/8	78/13/4	73/0/0	68/12/0	70/7/6	73/18/0	86/11/3	95/0/0	93/0/0
LINSEED														
Canadian No. 1, bulk, 2½%, c. i. f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	65/11/3	69/7/0	71/2/6	69/9/4	68/16/5	60/10/0	59/5/8	62/0/0	59/5/8	56/0/6	58/8/2	61/1/3	60/0/6

For notes, see end of table. — Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau

Table 19B. - Price series of international significance (continued) — **Tableau 19B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)**

Commodity : Description of series — Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1956 Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1957 Jan.
COPRA														
Straits FM/Borneo, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	65/11/4	65/2/6	65/6/7	69/0/0	71/15/0	66/5/0	63/2/6	63/18/0	64/11/3	64/5/0	67/15/0	69/12/6	68/11/0
Philippine, bulk, c. and f. European ports	U.S.$/ long ton	174.25	175.70	179.00	188.62	195.70	175.12	169.50	174.00	177.75	177.10	185 62	186.00	182.70
PALM KERNELS														
British West African, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	51/12/6	50/15 0	51/13/9	54/6/8	56/13/0	52/17/6	51/0/0	52/4/0	51/15/4	51/4/0	54/15/0	55/2/6	52/18/0
OLIVE OIL														
Tunisian, edible, 1%, c. and f. European ports	£.s.d./ metric ton	[2]292/0/0	—	396/5/0	401/5/0	414/0/0	396/5/0	385/0/0	370/0/0	352/10/0	350/0/0	350/0/0	350/0/0	312/10/0
SOYBEAN OIL														
U.S., crude, 1 ½%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	U.S.$/ metric ton	289.00	323.50	365.00	374.00	403.67	353.67	326.75	308.00	295.00	318.00	344.50	370.00	369.00
GROUNDNUT OIL														
Indian, crude, 3 %, bulk, c. and f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	115/2/6	122/0/0	134/15/0	145/10/0	149/12/6	—	—	—	—	[3]122/13/4	[3]138/0/0	—	—
British West African, 3-6%, bulk, c.i.f. Rotterdam[4]	£.s.d./ long ton	113/0/0	116/13/4	131/15/0	145/17/6	145/6/0	134 15 0	130/0/0	127/10/0	123/0/0	124/2/0	148/15/0	167/6/8	164/4/0
COTTONSEED OIL														
U.S., bleachable prime summer yellow, drums, c.i.f. Rotterdam	U.S.$/ metric ton	320	338	379	390	404	385	371	355	321	345	391	394	395
LINSEED OIL														
Argentine and Uruguayan, bulk, c.i.f. London	£.s.d./ long ton	112/7/6	118/15/0	131/0/0	132/15/0	134/6/0	123/7/6	110/5/0	111/12/0	110/0/0	109/0/0	109/0/0	129/0/0	125/12/0
U.S., raw, drums, carlots, f.o.b. New York	U.S.$/ 100 lb.	16.1	17.6	18.8	19.2	19.2	17.5	16.7	16 3	16 0	16.4	16.9	16 9	16.7
COCONUT OIL														
Straits, 3 ½ %, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	88/18/9	89/2/6	91/3/9	95/10/0	98/14/0	92/2/6	88/15/0	88/19/0	89/5/0	89/9/0	95/6/3	96/17/6	94/17/0
PALM OIL														
Belgian Congo, 5 %, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	Belg.fr./ metric ton	11 600	11 700	11 875	12 588	13 250	13 150	12 875	12 500	12 275	11 990	12 375	12 800	12.740
Nigerian, 5%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	85/15/0	86/0/0	87/0/0	—	—	99/0/0	98/0/0	—	—	93/15/0	—	101/0/0	100/0/0
CASTOR OIL														
Bombay firsts, drums, c. and f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	115/10/0	117/0/0	122/6/8	134/0/0	138/0/0	131/0/0	126/0/0	132/12/0	131/5/0	135/16/0	159/15/0	182/0/0	184/0/0
GROUNDNUT CAKE														
Nigerian, 56% protein, c.i.f. United Kingdom	£.s.d./ long ton	40/15/0	39/0/0	38/10/0	39/9/0	39/1/0	38/13/9	38/16/3	39/14/0	40/5/0	39/6/6	41/4/3	41/18/4	41/15/0
COTTONSEED MEAL														
U.S., 41% protein, bagged, wholesale price, Memphis	U.S.$/ short ton	56.00	52.60	50.40	51.25	53.70	53.75	58.25	63.10	54.10	55.50	57.10	57.70	57.45
COFFEE														
U.S.: Brazilian Santos No. 4, ex dock New York	U.S.¢./lb	53.5	57.5	56.0	56.5	57.3	58.0	58.8	60.3	61.5	60.3	60.0	60.3	61.0
CACAO														
U.S. : Accra, spot New York	U.S.¢./lb.	29.3	27.5	26.5	26.3	26.0	26.1	29.0	28.3	27.8	25.5	26 6	27.0	23.1
U.K.: Good fermented, Gold Coast, nearest delivery date, London.	Sh.d./ 112 lb.	224/0	207/9	189/11	186/7	195/4	206/11	215/4	223/5	218/6	197/9	205/0	200/3	176/3
TEA														
India: Calcutta, for export, leaf, auction price[5]	Sh.d./lb.	2/6.7	2/7.0	2/6.2	2/6.7	2/2.3	3/1.8	3/9.2	4/0.7	3/8.4	3/9.6	3/9.6	3/9.9	3/6/0
Ceylon : Colombo, for export, high grown, auction price[5]	Sh.d./lb.	3/6.3	3/11.5	4/0.9	3/11.6	3/2.0	3/2.5	3/2.2	3/7.0	4/5.2	4/6.8	4/7.2	3/11.6	3/11.2

For notes, see end of table. — Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 19B. - Price series of international significance (continued) **Tableau 19B. - Série de prix** d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity : Description of series — Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1956 Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1957 Jan.
TOBACCO														
U.S.: Flue-cured, auction price														
Average, types 11-14...	U.S.c./lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.1	53.4	53.0	47.9	[8]37.5	—
type 11......		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54.0	53.5	49.1	37.5	—
type 14......		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47.0	—	—	—	—	—
India: Flue-cured, Virginia, redried, strips, 1st grade, Guntur........	Rs.As.Ps./lb.	—	3/1/0	3/1/0	3/0/0	—	—	3/1/0	3/1/0	2/12/0	—	2/12/0	—	2/12/0
BEEF														
U.K.: Argentine, hindquarters, chilled, Smithfield Market, London ..	Pence/lb.	22.81	24.38	20.46	26.26	21.30	25.26	25.97	21.57	21.38	21.65	17.75	19.0	22.96
Argentine, hindquarters, frozen, Smithfield Market, London	Pence/lb.	16.82	15.81	14.32	15.27	15.50	20.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australian, hindquarters, frozen, Smithfield Market, London	Pence/lb.	16.63	15.05	13.37	13.52	14.20	18.12	18.43	17.79	16.92	16.37	15.17	14.78	15.75
LAMB														
U.K.: New Zealand, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market, London														
Old season	Pence/lb.	22.21	19.97	19.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New season.......	Pence/lb.	26.41	25.44	24.58	23.79	23.36	23.65	24.11	25.99	26.06	26.08	25.56	26.17	29.53
BACON														
U.K.: Danish, Selection A, imported by Ministry of Food, ex quay, London Provision Exchange....	Sh.d./112 lb.	288/3	296/8	304/0	306/0	307/10	323/4	318/6	314/0	314/0	[7]300/0	320/0	329/4	333/0
BUTTER														
U.K.: Danish, London Provision Exchange....	Sh.d./112 lb.	467/0	405/0	405/0	362/0	321/5	344/0	344/6	354/7	410/9	421/0	421/0	420/6	316/0
U.K.: New Zealand, finest salted, London Provision Exchange............	Sh.d./112 lb.	397/9	369/9	340/2	316/0	307/0	333/9	312/6	298/10	323/6	307/0	293/2	276/0	262/0
CHEESE														
U.K.: New Zealand, finest white, London Provision Exchange	Sh.d./112 lb.	273/3	274/0	273/2	265/9	253/2	274/9	283/9	284/2	294/0	298/0	298/0	266/0	246/2
EGGS														
Denmark: Price paid to producers by the Danish Egg Society...........	Kr./kg.	3.46	3.20	3.75	3.61	3.40	3.42	3.66	4.29	4.47	4.20	4.25	3.29	3.15
Netherlands: Price paid to producers, Roermond auctions	Guilders/100 kg.	193	232	238	194	194	198	211	235	236	239	251	200	...
TALLOW														
U.S.: Fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York............	U.S.c./lb.	8.60	8.16	7.94	8.12	8.12	7.68	7.47	7.52	7.91	8.25	8.78	8.41	8.31
LARD														
U.S.: Pure, refined, 37-lb. cans, f.a.s. New York ..	U.S.c./lb.	12.12	12.50	12.88	13.94	14.25	13.30	13.22	14.02	14.66	15.25	15.22	16.19	16.56
HIDES														
U.K.: Basis first East African, 8-12 lb........	Sh.d./lb.	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/9	2/9	2/8	2/7 1/2	2/7 3/4	2/7 3/4	2/7 1/2	2/8 1/4	[8]2/8
U.S.: Green salted packers' steer, heavy native, f.o.b. Chicago	U.S.c./lb.	10.3	11.0	10.5	12.3	12.3	12.8	13.3	13.8	14.8	12.8	12.8	10.8	10.3
COTTON														
U.K. : American, Texas, Middling 15/16", c.i.f. Liverpool............	Pence/lb.	25.52	26.03	26.49	26.61	26.65	24.88	25.05	23.51	23.23	23.78	24.46	24.98	24.78
U.K.:Egyptian Karnak, fully good, c.i.f. Liverpool ...	Pence/lb.	50.49	53.25	54.80	60.19	76.35	72.25	61.63	62.75	63.50	68.31	70.25	69.25	70.60
JUTE														
U.K.: Raw, Pakistan, mill firsts, c. & f. Dundee..	£/long ton	94.8	104.8	104.7	98.6	97.5	91.0	91.0	94.3	97.8	103.8	123.7	128.8	[8]121.5
SISAL														
U.K.: British East African, No. 1, c.i.f. London	£/long ton	88.9	85.5	80.4	80.6	79.4	77.1	75.0	77.0	74.9	70.9	74.6	74.8	[8]75.6
WOOL														
U.K. : 64's Dominion, clean, cost delivered in the U.K...............	Pence/lb.	100	100	99	103	112	118	114	—	123	120	125	127	130
RUBBER														
Singapore : No. 1 RSS, f.o.b., in bales...........	Straits c./lb.	114.98	102.64	97.01	90.56	83.41	83.29	92.36	99.95	92.16	93.09	104.26	112.39	[8]99.58

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 19B. - Price series of international significance (concluded) | **Tableau 19B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (fin)**

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1956 Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1957 Jan.
LUMBER														
Sweden : 2 ½'' × 7'' u/s redwood battens, f.o.b., export price, Härnösand district	Kronor/ standard	1 225	1 225	1 220	1 210	1 210	1 190	1 185	1 180	1 170	1 160	1 170	1 185	1 185
U.K.: Average wholesale value, c.i.f., of imported sawn softwood	£.s.d./ standard	85/15/9	84 0 6	83/18/8	85/13/5	85 7 5	83/8/6	88,10/3	83/9/5	83/18/6	83/11/1	82/17/5	...	...
U.S. : Douglas fir, dried, 2'' × 4'' × 16', mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill	U.S.$/ thousand board feet	89.18	89.18	89.32	89.92	89.79	89.17	88.21	86.77	85 09	83.16	81.60	80 65	82.15
Western Germany : Edged spruce fir boards, 3 to 6 m. length, 8-19 cm. width, 21-34 mm. thick, 3rd quality, sawmill price, unloaded, Bavaria	DM/cubic meter	161.89	160.12	159.77	159.77	160.35	160.62	160.23	160.04	159.74	159.12	158.58	158 38	158.23
WOOD PULP														
Canada : Dry, unbleached, strong sulphite pulp, full freight allowed, Eastern Canadian mill	Can.$/ short ton	129.76	129.84	129.72	129 63	128.82	128.01	127.56	127.28	126.67	...	..	124 68	...
Finland : Unbleached sulphate pulp, average export value	Markkaa/ metric ton	27 100	27 500	28 300	27 500	28 200	27 100	27 200	27 500	27 800	27 500	27 600	27 400	...
Sweden: Bleached dissolving sulphite pulp, average export value	Kronor/ metric ton	934.5	947.5	948.4	935.4	936.1	941.8	937.1	931.9	930 2	933 4	931.6	926.0	920.0
NEWSPRINT														
Canada : Wholesale price f.o.b. mill, Southern Quebec	Can.$/ short ton	115.38	115.46	114 55	114.48	113.76	113.19	112.80	112.54	112.15	111.90	110 72	110.39	...
U.K.: Average import value	£.s.d./ 112 lb.	2/12/5	2/13/5	2/15/2	2/15/3	2,14/11	2/15/5	2/15/6	2/15/8	2/13/0	2/15/0	2/15/0	2/16/1	...
Finland: Average export value	Markkaa/ metric ton	30 800	30 600	31 600	30 800	30 600	30 500	32 200	31 300	31 300	31 900	31 700	31 500	...
FRESH AND FROZEN FISH														
U.K.: England and Wales: Cod, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./112 lb.	53	37	52	46	45	44	40	46	51	63	54	64	...
Herring, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./112 lb.	29	26	22	38	30	29	23	20	21	25	37	33	...
Haddock, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./112 lb.	62	51	55	49	56	57	56	60	63	73	76	78	...
U.S.: Perch (ocean), fillets, frozen, 5-lb. cello-wrapped pkgs., price to primary wholesalers, Boston	U.S.¢/lb.	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.5	24.5	27.4	27.4	27.5	24.3	23.9	24 0	24.1	24.4
SALTED FISH														
Italy : Salted pressed cod, Genoa	Lire/ 100 kg.	21 500	21 500	21 500	19 750	19 750	20 000	20 000	20 000	21 000	21 000	21 000	21 000	[8]21 000
CANNED FISH														
U.S.: Sardines, Maine, in oil, 100 ¼-drawn cans per case, brokers quotations, delivered New York	U.S.$/ case	8.55	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.57	8.32	8.15	7.60	7.70	7.80	7 70	7.70	7.95
Tuna, light meat, solid pack, 7-oz can, 48 to case, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles.	U.S.$/ case	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.70	10.60	10.60	10 60	10.60	10 60	10.85	11 20	11.20	11.00
FISH MEAL														
U.S.: Menhaden, 60 % protein, 100 lb. burlap or paper bag, New York quotations, f.o.b. East Coast plants	U.S.$/ short ton	150.10	142.50	138.37	134.38	137.00	132.50	129.38	134.00	135.88	137.00	140.00	141.00	141.20
FISH OIL														
U.S. : Menhaden, crude, tanks, f.o.b. ship, Baltimore	U.S.$/lb.	8.75	8 75	8.75	9.03	9.19	8.75	8.72	8.78	8.88	8.88	8 88	8.88	8.88
WHALE OIL														
U.K.: Crude, large quantities, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	88/13/4	90/0/0	86/0/0	88/2/6	91/10/0	91/10/0	92/0/0	92/0/0	92/0/0	91/0/0	91/4/0	94/15/0	95/0/0

[1]Green. — [2]F.O.B. — [3]C.I.F. — [4]January through October 1956, 3-4%. — [5]Exclusive of export duty and excise. Export duty in sh/d; India-January - November 1956, 0/7.5; from 1 December 1956, 0/9.7; Ceylon - 1/0.2. — [6]Type 11 only. [7]Since October, private imports only. — [8]Provisional.

[1]Fèves vertes. — [2]F.O.B. — [3]C.A.F. — [4]De janvier à fin octobre 1956, 3-4%. — [5]Non compris la taxe à l'exportation et les droits. Droits d'exportation en sh/d: Inde - janvier-novembre 1956, 0/7,5; depuis le 1er décembre 1956, 0/9,7 ; Ceylan - 1/0,2. — [6]Type 11 seulement. — [7]Depuis octobre, importations privées seulement. — [8]Chiffre provisoire.

Table 20. - Wheat : Prices in selected countries / Tableau 20. - Froment : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Argentina	Australia	Belgium	Canada		Egypt	France	Germany, Western	India	Ireland, Rep. of
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales									
	Pesos/ 100 kg.	Sh/d. per 60 lb.	Francs/ 100 kg.	I (Dollars/60 lb.)	II (Dollars/60 lb.)	Piastres/ 150 kg.	Francs/ 100 kg.	Marks/ 100 kg.	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	Sh/d. per 112 lb.
1934-38	[1]9.39	3/8/1	101.11	[1]0.85	[1]0.97	[2]140	[3]142	[1]20.50	[4]3.55	[1]10/4
1947	20.00	...	395.00	1.83	2.83	[1]320	[1]1 850	20.60	[1]9.50	21/10
1948	23.00	[1]15/11.5	430.00	1.83	2.26	320	2 300	26.00	—	24/7
1949	23.50	18/10	422.17	1.83	2.19	320	2 500	26.00	13.50	25/1
1950	30.50	19/0.17	422.39	1.85	2.13	320	2 600	33.00	12.96	25/0
1951	34.00	21/5.17	449.59	1.84	2.33	320	3 600	44.20	12.80	27/3
1952	50.00	19/11.14	471.18	1.82	2.17	320	3 600	42.00	12.75	30/2
1953	50.00	15/6	475.32	1.56	1.86	455	3 600	41.80	14.71	32/0
1954	50.00	14/3.5	471.08	1.65	1.73	441	3 400	40 70	12.36	31/7
1955	70.00	12/10.6	453.65	[5]1.40	1.74	413	3 400	41.40	13.72	28/5
1956	75.00	...	459.48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1956 I	70.00	13/4	438.20	1.40	1.72	400	3 400	43.00	15.00	29/0
II	70.00	13/2	455.40	1.40	1.73	400	3 400	43.30	15.75	29/0
III	70.00	12/9	461.60	1.40	1.76	400	3 400	43.50	14.00	29/0
IV	70.00	12/9	468 20	1.40	1.75	400	3 400	43.50	14.25	29/0
V	70.00	12/9	469.90	1.40	1.75	400	3 400	43.50	14.50	29/0
VI	70.00	12/9	469.50	1.40	1.75	400	3 400	43.50	15.25	29/0
VII	70.00	12/9	467.80	1.40	1.74	400	3 400	41.00	15.50	29/0
VIII	70.00	12/9	447.80	1.40	1.73	400	3 760	40.80	16.00	28/0
IX	70.00	12/9	451.00	1.40	1.72	400	3 760	41.00	15.25	28/0
X	70.00	12/9	456.40	1.40	1.72	400	3 760	41.40	16.25	28/0
XI	70.00	12/9	461 10	1.40	1.70	400	3 760	41.90	16.75	28/0
XII	75.00	13/2	466.90	1.40	1.69	400	3 760	42.50	15.88	29/0
1957 I	75.00	...	471.70	1.40	1.69	...	...	...	16.50	30/0
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.									
1934-38	[1]3.0	2.7	3.6	[1]3.1	[1]3.5	[2]4.8	[3]6.8	[1]8.8	[4]3.8	[1]5.0
1947	6.0	...	9.1	6.7	10.5	[1]8.8	—	—	[1]7.7	8.7
1948	6.8	[1]8.9	9.8	6.7	8.3	8.8	[1]8.6	7.8	—	9.8
1949	6.2	7.8	9.3	6.2	7.4	6.9	7.4	6.7	8.6	7.1
1950	6.1	7.8	8.4	6.3	7.4	6.1	7.4	7.9	7.3	6.9
1951	6.8	8.8	9.0	6.7	8.5	6.1	10.3	10.5	7.2	7.5
1952	10.0	8.2	9.4	6.8	8.2	6.1	10.3	10.0	7.2	8.3
1953	10.0	6.4	9.5	5.9	7.0	8.7	10.3	10.0	8.3	8.8
1954	9.2	5.9	9.4	6.2	6.5	8.4	9.7	9.7	7.0	8.7
1955	3.9	5.2	9.1	[5]5.2	6.5	8.0	9.7	9.9	7.7	7.8
1956	4.2	...	9.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1956 I	3.9	5.5	8.8	5.2	6.3	7.7	9.7	10.2	8.4	8.0
II	3.9	5.4	9.1	5.2	6.4	7.7	9.7	10.3	8.9	8.0
III	3.9	5.2	9.2	5.2	6.5	7.7	9.7	10.4	7.9	8.0
IV	3.9	5.2	9.4	5.2	6.5	7.7	9.7	10.4	8.0	8.0
V	3.9	5.2	9.4	5.2	6.5	7.7	9.7	10.4	8.2	8.0
VI	3.9	5.2	9.4	5.2	6.6	7.7	9.7	10.4	8.6	8.0
VII	3.9	5.2	9.4	5.2	6.5	7.7	9.7	9.8	8.7	7.7
VIII	3.9	5.2	9.0	5.2	6.5	7.7	10.7	9.7	9.0	7.7
IX	3.9	5.2	9.0	5.2	6.4	7.7	10.7	9.8	8.6	7.7
X	3.9	5.2	9.1	5.2	6.5	7.7	10.7	9.9	9.1	7.7
XI	3.9	5.2	9.2	5.2	6.5	7.7	10.7	10.0	9.4	7.7
XII	4.2	5.4	9.3	5.2	6.5	7.7	10.7	10.1	8.9	8.0
1957 I	4.2	...	9.4	5.2	6.5	...	...	...	9.3	8.3

[1]Crop year from this year forward : Argentina and Australia, December-November ; Canada and France, August-July ; Egypt, June-May ; Germany, July-June ; India, May-April ; Ireland, September-August. — [2]1935-38. — [3]1936 and 1938 prices are for September only, and 1937 price for August only. — [4]1939. — [5]Initial payment only.

[1]A partir de cette année, campagne agricole : Argentine et Australie; décembre-novembre ; Canada et France, août-juillet ; Egypte, juin-mai ; Allemagne, juillet-juin ; Inde, mai-avril ; Irlande, septembre-août. — [2]1935-38. — [3]Pour 1936 et 1938, les prix s'entendent pour septembre seulement ; pour 1937, pour août seulement. — [4]1939. — [5]Versement initial seulement.

Argentina : No. 2 semi-hard, bagged, on wagon, in port, Buenos Aires, price to producers ; from 1947, gouvernment fixed price. — **Australia :** 1934-38, weighted average shippers' limits for growers' bagged and bulk lots, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide ; 1947 through July 1949, basic export selling price of the Australian Wheat Board : August 1949 - July 1953, selling price of wheat outside of IWA quota ; from August 1953, Wheat Board selling price for bulk wheat, f.o.b. — **Belgium :** Average price to producers, excluding taxes and premiums, leading markets. — **Canada** : No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur : I - Price realized by producers for sales to the Canadian Wheat Board, II - 1934-38, average of quotations, Winnipeg Grain Exchange ; from 1947, export price (Class II); 1947 and 1948, wheat exported outside the quota fixed under the Canadian - United Kingdom wheat agreement ; from 1949, wheat exported outside the IWA quota. — **Egypt** : Middling Hindi ; 1935-38, wholesale price, Cairo ; from 1947, 94% purity, government fixed price to producers. — **France** : Domestic, fair average quality, official basic price to producers, including statistical taxes and bonuses where applicable. — **Germany, Western** : Standard price to producers. — **India** : 1939, average wholesale price, Punjab province ; 1947-April 1953, procurement price, Punjab ; from May 1953, wholesale price, Moga, Punjab. — **Ireland, Rep. of** : Price to producers for deliveries to grower's nearest shipping point, or to purchaser's premises.

Argentine : Blé N° 2 demi-dur, en sacs, sur wagon, au port, Buenos Aires, prix à la production ; à partir de 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Australie :** 1934-38, moyenne pondérée des prix maximums payés par les exportateurs à la production pour blé en sacs et en vrac, à Sydney, Melbourne et Adélaïde ; 1947-juillet 1949, prix de base à l'exportation de l'« Australian Wheat Board » ; août 1949-juillet 1953, prix pour quantités vendues en dehors de celles fixées par l'AIB ; à partir d'août 1953, prix de vente du « Wheat Board » pour blé en vrac, f.o.b. — **Belgique :** Prix moyen à la production sur les marchés régulateurs du pays, taxes et primes non comprises. — **Canada :** N° 1, du Nord, en entrepôt à Fort William-Port Arthur : I - Prix à la production réalisé pour ventes à la Commission canadienne du blé. II - 1934-38, moyennes des cours du marché de Winnipeg ; à partir de 1947, prix à l'exportation (catégorie II), de 1947 à fin 1948, blé exporté en dehors des contingents fixés par l'accord sur le blé entre le Canada et le Royaume-Uni; depuis 1949, blé exporté en dehors des contingents fixés par l'AIB. — **Egypte :** « Middling Hindi » ; 1935-38, prix de gros au Caire ; à partir de 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement à la production pour blé pur à 94%. — **France** : Tendre, loyal et marchand, récolte métropolitaine, prix de base officiel à la production, taxe statistique comprise et primes s'il y a lieu. — **Allemagne occidentale :** Prix standard à la production. — **Inde** : 1939, moyenne des prix de gros, province du Pendjab ; 1947-avril 1953, prix d'achat du gouvernement, Pendjab ; à partir de mai 1953, prix de gros, Moga (Pendjab). — **Irlande, Rép. d'** : Prix à la production du blé livré au centre d'expédition le plus proche de l'exploitation ou de l'entrepôt de l'acheteur.

Table 20. - Wheat : Prices in selected countries (concluded) **Tableau 20. - Froment : Prix dans certains pays (fin)**

Year and month — Année et mois	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Pakistan	Spain	Sweden	Turkey	Union of S. Africa	United Kingdom		United States	
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales											
									I	II	I	II
	Lire/ 100 kg.	*Yen/ 100 kg.*	*Guilders/ 100 kg.*	*Rupees/ 82.28 lb.*	*Pesetas/ 100 kg.*	*Kronor/ 100 kg.*	*Kurus /kg.*	*Sh/d. per 200 lb.*	*Sh/d. per 112 lb*	*£.s.d. / long ton*	*Dollars/60 lb.*	
1934-38	[1]115	13.30	[1]10.25	—	50.18	[1]17.83	5.57	[1]19/1	[1]9/5	[2]6/5.09	[1]0.85	[1]1.01
1947	12 917	[1]758.33	20.00	—	163.42	28.59	24.34	41/0	22/6	—	2.29	2.52
1948	8 921	1 776.97	21.00	10.31	199.50	29.65	27.13	43/0	24/3	—	1.99	2.19
1949	6 559	2 307.17	22.50	10.58	250.00	30.61	35.04	43/0	24/4	—	1.88	2.16
1950	6 566	2 775.00	22.85	8.12	326.58	31.29	31.42	47/0	27/9	—	2.00	2.28
1951	6 629	3 041.66	23.85	8.54	419.96	42.48	31.70	50/5	28/5	—	2.11	2.43
1952	7 471	3 333.33	25.60	14.01	387.88	54.81	32.40	54/1	29/4	—	2.09	2.32
1953	7 061	3 420.00	25.60	13.79	387.63	48.62	32.88	55/0	31/4	—	2.04	2.27
1954	7 332	3 563.33	25.60	10.56	395.10	44.34	34.01	54/1	31/8	22/8.83	2.12	2.37
1955	6 798	3 546.67	25.20	9.56	404.42	41.55	34.65	53/3	30/3	23/7.65	[4]1.98	[4]2.21
1956	...	...	...	...	[4]421.50	...	36.62	...	...	27/9/7	...	...
1956 I	6 900	3 547.00	25.40	12.40	423.00	41.23	36.80	53/3	[3]23/9	27/2/0	1.95	2.24
II	6 913	3 547.00	25.60	13.00	425.00	41.55	36.48	53/3	24/4	26/11/9	1.95	2.22
III	6 950	3 547.00	25.80	14.90	427.00	41.84	37.07	53/3	24/8	26/19/2	1.97	2.28
IV	6 950	3 547.00	26.00	13.40	429.00	42.00	38.47	53/3	25/9	27/17/5	2.03	2.33
V	6 883	3 547.00	26.00	9.80	429.00	42.00	39.11	53/3	26/10	27/16/10	2.00	2.24
VI	6 775	3 547.00	—	10.40	417.00	42.00	39.17	53/3	27/3	27/1/9	1.93	2.10
VII	6 600	3 507.00	—	11.90	417.00	42.00	34.10	53/3	27/3	27/1/0	1.90	2.09
VIII	6 600	3 507.00	25.10	13.6	417.00	42.00	34.19	53/3	23/11	27/2/2	1.93	2.19
IX	6 600	3 507.00	25.30	14.1	417.00	40.65	35.06	53/3	22/8	27/10/9	1.95	2.28
X	6 700	3 507.00	25.50	...	417.00	41.10	35.81	53/3	22/6	27/19/9	1.98	2.31
XI	6 925	3 507.00	25.70	...	419.00	41.55	35.84	53/10	23/6	27/13/11	2.05	2.36
XII	6 950	...	25.90	...	421.00	42.00	37.35	53/10	25/2	28/18/5	2.07	2.34
1957 I	...	...	...	...	...	42.49	...	...	25/10	29/13/11	2.09	2.36
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.											
1934-38	[1]7.7	3.8	[1]6.3	—	6.4	[1]4.5	4.4	[1]5.2	[1]4.6	[2]3.2	[1]3.1	[1]3.7
1947	—	—	7.5	—	—	8.0	8.7	9.1	8.9	—	8.4	9.3
1948	15.5	—	8.0	8.3	—	8.2	9.7	9.2	9.6	—	7.3	8.0
1949	11.2	[1]6.4	7.7	8.5	—	6.3	12.5	6.6	7.4	—	6.9	7.9
1950	10.5	7.7	6.0	6.6	—	6.0	11.2	7.3	7.6	—	7.3	8.4
1951	10.6	8.4	6.3	6.9	—	8.2	11.3	7.8	7.8	—	7.8	8.9
1952	12.0	9.3	6.7	11.3	—	10.6	11.6	8.3	8.1	—	7.7	8.5
1953	11.3	9.5	6.7	11.2	—	9.4	11.7	8.5	8.6	—	7.5	8.3
1954	11.7	9.9	6.7	8.6	—	8.6	12.1	8.3	8.7	6.3	7.8	8.7
1955	10.9	9.9	6.6	7.2	—	8.0	12.4	8.2	8.3	6.5	[4]7.3	[4]8.2
1956	...	...	...	...	—	...	13.1	...	...	7.6	...	...
1956 I	11.0	9.9	6.7	7.0	—	8.0	13.1	8.2	[3]6.5	7.5	7.2	8.2
II	11.0	9.9	6.7	7.3	—	8.0	13.0	8.2	6.7	7.3	7.2	8.2
III	11.1	9.9	6.8	8.4	—	8.1	13.2	8.2	6.8	7.4	7.2	8.4
IV	11.1	9.9	6.8	7.5	—	8.1	13.7	8.2	7.1	7.7	7.5	8.6
V	11.0	9.9	6.8	5.5	—	8.1	14.0	8.2	7.4	7.7	7.3	8.2
VI	10.8	9.9	—	5.8	—	8.1	14.0	8.2	7.5	7.5	7.1	7.7
VII	10.6	9.7	—	6.7	—	8.1	12.2	8.2	7.5	7.4	7.0	7.7
VIII	10.6	9.7	6.6	7.7	—	8.1	12.2	8.2	6.6	7.5	7.1	8.0
IX	10.6	9.7	6.7	7.9	—	7.9	12.5	8.2	6.2	7.6	7.2	8.4
X	10.7	9.7	6.7	...	—	7.9	12.8	8.2	6.2	7.7	7.3	8.5
XI	11.1	9.7	6.8	...	—	8.0	12.8	8.3	6.5	7.9	7.5	8.7
XII	11.1	...	6.8	...	—	8.1	13.3	8.3	6.9	8.0	7.6	8.6
1957 I	...	...	...	...	...	8.2	...	...	7.1	8.2	7.7	8.7

[1]Crop year from this year forward : Italy, Japan, and United States, July-June ; Netherlands, August-July ; Sweden, August-June ; Union of South Africa, November-October ; United Kingdom I, 1934/35 through 1947/48, September-August ; from 1948/49, July-June. — [2]1934 through October 1955, quotations in sh/d. per 100 lb. — [3]From January 1956, deficiency payments are not included. — [4]Provisional.

Italy : Soft, price to producers ; 1934-38, government fixed price, ex warehouse, Northern Italy; from 1947, free price, Padua. — **Japan** : Average price to producers, including straw bags ; from 1947, government fixed price. — **Netherlands** : Average price to farmers. — **Pakistan** : Common variety, wholesale price, Lyallpur. — **Spain** : Average wholesale price. — **Sweden** : Winter, average quality, price to producers; 1934-38, coastal towns; from 1947, government fixed price. — **Turkey** : Soft, average of quotations, Istanbul Exchange. — **Union of South Africa** : Class B, Grade 1, average price to producers, bagged, f.o.r. ; government fixed price since 1938. — **United Kingdom** : I - Average price to producers : 1934-38 millable wheat, including deficiency payments ; 1947-52, millable wheat, government fixed price, including an allowance for acreage payments through 1949; 1953, millable wheat, minimum price guaranteed by the government ; from 1954, all grades, including payments under the Home Grown Cereals Deficiency Payments Scheme. — II - Futures price, nearest delivery date, Liverpool Exchange. — **United States** : I - Average price received by farmers. - II - No. 2 Hard Winter, wholesale price, Kansas City.

[1]A partir de cette année, campagne agricole : Italie, Japon et Etats-Unis, juillet-juin ; Pays-Bas, août-juillet ; Suède, août-juin ; Union Sud-Africaine, novembre-octobre ; Royaume-Uni I, de 1934/35 à 1947/48, septembre-août ; à partir de 1948/49, juillet-juin. — [2]De 1934 à fin octobre 1955, prix cotés en shilling et pence par 100 lb. — [3]A partir de janvier 1956 ne comprend pas les paiements dits de compensation. — [4]Provisoire.

Italie : Prix à la production pour blé tendre ; 1934-38, prix fixé par le gouvernement, à l'entrepôt, Italie septentrionale ; à partir de 1947, cours du marché libre à Padoue. — **Japon** : Prix moyen à la production, y compris la sacherie de paille ; à partir de 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Pays-Bas** : Prix moyen à la production. — **Pakistan** - Prix de gros du blé commun, à Lyallpur. — **Espagne** : Moyenne des prix de gros. — **Suède** : Blé d'hiver de qualité moyenne, prix à la production, 1934-38, dans les villes côtières : à partir de 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Turquie** : Blé tendre ; moyenne des cours sur le marché d'Istanbul. — **Union Sud-Africaine** : Blé de première qualité de la catégorie B, prix moyen à la production pour blé en sacs, f.o.r. ; à partir de 1938, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Royaume-Uni** : I - Prix moyen à la production : 1934-38, blé de mouture y compris les primes de compensation ; 1947-52, blé de mouture, prix fixé par le gouvernement, y compris une prime d'ensemencement jusqu'à fin 1949 ; 1953, blé de mouture, prix minimum garanti par le gouvernement ; depuis 1954, toutes qualités, y compris les versements au titre du « Home Grown Cereals Deficiency Payments Scheme ». — II - Prix à terme le plus proche, bourse de Liverpool. — **Etats-Unis** : I - Prix moyen à la production. — II - Blé dur d'hiver N° 2, prix de gros à Kansas City.

Table 21. - Rye : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 21. - Seigle : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month	Argentina	Austria	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany, Western	Spain	Sweden	Turkey	United States I	United States II
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales											
	Pesos/ 100 kg.	Schillings/ 100 kg	Dollars/ 56 lb.	Kroner/ 100 kg.	Markkas/ kg.	Francs/ 100 kg.	Marks/ 100 kg.	Pesetas/ 100 kg.	Kronor/ 100 kg.	Kurus/ kg.	Dollars/56 lb.	
1934-38	[1]6.65	[1]25.36	[1]0.62	[1]14.74	[1,2]2.16	91.06	[1]17.80	39.48	[1]16.61	4.36	[1]0.59	[1]0.69
1947	17.50	49.30	3.74	30.25	13.90	[1]1 783	18.90	208.20	28.59	20.14	2.26	2.65
1948	17.50	49.30	1.40	37.25	13.78	2 160	24.00	207.52	29.65	21.63	1.46	1.58
1949	16 50	78.59	1.46	43.34	18.86	2 162	24.00	208.20	30 61	24.11	1.21	1.42
1950	23.50	113.35	1.85	58.96	23.40	1 975	28.80	208.20	30.24	21.02	1.32	1.62
1951	28.00	189.79	1.94	51.82	28.62	2 883	40.80	226.54	40.64	19.90	1.53	1.79
1952	42.00	244.80	1.58	53.82	28.80	2 821	40.40	251.88	50.31	20.49	1.72	1.91
1953	42.00	245.80	0.99	38.45	30.57	2 675	39.80	286.87	47.12	22.53	1.30	1.23
1954	42.00	236.42	1.12	45.94	21.41	2 142	37.70	278.24	39.66	26.29	1.22	1.32
1955	50.00	241.42	1.10	44.98	32.86	2 559	39.00	276.33	37.41	27.86	[3]1.05	1.10
1956	[3]60.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	[3]277.83	...	30.30	...	...
1956 I	50.00	239.50	1.10	47.19	33.74	2 600	41.10	279.00	37.49	30.96	0.95	1.16
II	50.00	240.50	1.16	47.62	33.56	2 800	41.30	280.00	37.73	—	0.95	1.22
III	50.00	240.50	1.24	49.07	33.74	2 800	41.50	281.00	37.87	31.00	0.98	1.22
IV	50.00	240.50	1.31	50.19	33.95	2 800	41.60	282.00	37.00	—	1.01	1.2[illegible]
V	50.00	240.50	1.22	—	33.98	2 700	41.60	282.00	37.00	33.45	1.01	1.16
VI	50.00	240.50	1.16	—	33.71	2 700	41.60	275.00	37.00	33.68	0.98	1.15
VII	50.00	227.50	1.26	—	33.35	2 700	39.00	275.00	37.00	30.11	1.09	1.33
VIII	50.00	229.50	1.27	—	34.56	2 725	38.70	275.00	37.00	29.00	1.13	1.37
IX	50.00	231.50	1.32	45.52	37.41	2 800	38.90	275.00	37.15	29.00	1.20	1.44
X	50.00	233.50	1.36	44.97	38.36	2 800	39.30	275.00	37.60	28.00	1.21	1.47
XI	50.00	235.50	1.35	46.62	38.46	2 800	39 80	277.00	38.05	27.50	1.24	1.47
XII	60.00	237.50	1.26	49.03	38.95	2 800	40.40	278.00	38.40	—	1.20	1.46
1957 I	60.00	239.50	1.29	46.55	...	...	...	279.00	38.72	...	1.22	1.50
	Price in U. S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U. kg.											
1934-38	[1]2.5	[1]4.7	[1]2.24	[1]3.3	[1,2]4.7	4.3	[1]7.2	5.0	[1]4.2	3.5	[1]2.3	[1]2.7
1947	5.2	—	14.7	6.3	10.2	—	—	—	8.0	7.2	8.9	10.4
1948	5.2	—	5.5	7.8	10.1	[1]8.1	7.2	—	8.2	7.7	5.8	6.2
1949	4.4	—	5.3	6.5	8.8	6.4	6.0	—	6.3	8.6	4.8	5.6
1950	4.7	—	6.8	8.5	10.2	5.6	6.9	—	5.8	7.5	5.2	6.4
1951	5.6	7.3	7.6	7.5	12.4	8.2	9.7	—	7.9	7.1	6.0	7.0
1952	8.4	9 4	6.4	7.8	12.5	8.1	9.6	—	9.7	7.3	6.8	7.5
1953	8.4	9 5	4 0	5.6	13.3	7.6	9.5	—	9.1	8.0	5.1	4.8
1954	7.7	9.1	4 5	6.7	13.7	6.1	9.0	—	7.7	9.4	4.8	5.2
1955	2.8	9.3	4.4	6.5	14 3	7.3	9.3	—	7.2	10.0	[3]4.1	4.3
1956	[3]3.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	10.8	...	...
1956 I	2.8	9.2	4.3	6.8	14.7	7.4	9.8	—	7.2	11.1	3.7	4.6
II	2.8	9.2	4.6	6.9	14.6	8.0	9.8	—	7.3	—	3.7	4.8
III	2.8	9.2	4.9	7.1	14.7	8.0	9.9	—	7.3	11.1	3.9	4.8
IV	2.8	9.2	5.2	7.3	14.8	8.0	9.9	—	7.2	—	4.0	4.9
V	2.8	9.2	4.9	—	14.8	7.7	9.9	—	7.2	11.9	4.0	4.6
VI	2.8	9.2	4.7	—	14.7	7.7	9.9	—	7.2	12.0	3.9	4.5
VII	2.8	8.7	5.1	—	14 5	7.7	9.3	—	7.2	10.8	4.3	5.2
VIII	2.8	8.8	5.1	—	16.3	7.8	9.2	—	7.2	10.4	4.4	5.4
IX	2.8	8.9	5.3	6.6	15.0	8 0	9.3	—	7.2	10.4	4.7	5.7
X	2.8	9.0	5.5	6.5	16.3	8.0	9.4	—	7.3	10.0	4.8	5.8
XI	2.8	9.1	5.6	6.7	16.7	8.0	9.5	—	7.4	9.8	4.9	5.8
XII	3.3	9.1	5.2	7.1	16.9	8.0	9.6	—	7.4	—	4.7	5.7
1957 I	3.3	9.2	5.3	6.7	...	...	...	—	7.5	...	4.8	5.9

[1]Crop year from this year forward : Argentina, December-November ; Austria, Finland, Germany, and United States, July-June ; Canada, Denmark and France, August-July ; and Sweden, August-June. — [2]1935-38. — [3]Provisional.

Argentina : Bagged, on wagon, in port Buenos Aires ; 1934-38, good to superior ; from 1947, No. 2, government fixed price. — **Austria** : Wholesale price, f.o.r. Vienna ; from 1938, government fixed basic price, including subsidies. — **Canada** : No. 2 C. W. for domestic use and for export, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur, average of quotations, Winnipeg Grain Exchange. — **Denmark** : 1934-38, average of quotations, Copenhagen Exchange ; 1947 through July 1949, and September 1951 through July 1953, fixed price to producers including delivery premium ; August 1949 through July 1951 and from September 1953, average of quotations, Copenhagen Exchange. — **Finland** : Average price to producers. — **France** : Domestic, price to producers, excluding taxes ; 1934-38, free price, Paris ; 1947-50, government fixed price ; from 1951, average of quotations, Paris Commercial Exchange. — **Germany, Western** : Standard price to producers. — **Spain** : Average wholesale price. — **Sweden** : Average price to producers ; 1934-38, coastal towns ; from 1947, government fixed price. — **Turkey** : Average of quotations, Istanbul Exchange. — **United States** : **I** - Average price received by farmers. **II** - No. 2, wholesale price, Minneapolis.

[1]A partir de cette année, campagne agricole : Argentine, décembre-novembre ; Autriche, Finlande, Allemagne et Etats-Unis, juillet-juin ; Canada, Danemark et France, août-juillet ; et Suède, août-juin. — [2]1935-38. — [3]Provisoire.

Argentine : Seigle en sac, sur wagon au port de Buenos Aires; 1934-38, bon à supérieur ; à partir de 1947, N° 2, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Autriche** : Prix de gros, franco gare, à Vienne ; depuis 1938, prix de base fixé par le gouvernement, y compris les subventions. — **Canada** : C. O. N° 2, pour la consommation domestique et pour exportation, en entrepôt à Fort William-Port Arthur, moyenne des cours du marché de Winnipeg. — **Danemark** : 1934-38, moyenne des cours de la Bourse de Copenhague ; 1947 à fin juillet 1949 et septembre 1951 à fin juillet 1953, prix fixé à la production, prime de livraison comprise ; août 1949 à fin juillet 1951, et à partir de septembre 1953, moyenne des cours de la Bourse de Copenhague. — **Finlande** : Prix moyen à la production. — **France** : Récolte métropolitaine, prix à la production, taxes non comprises ; 1934-38, marché libre de Paris ; 1947-50, cote officielle ; à partir de 1951, moyenne des cours de la Bourse de commerce de Paris. — **Allemagne occidentale** : Prix standard à la production. — **Espagne** : Prix de gros moyen. — **Suède** : Prix moyen à la production ; 1934-38, sur les marchés côtiers ; à partir de 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Turquie** : Moyenne des cours à la Bourse d'Istanbul. — **Etats-Unis** : **I** - Prix moyen à la production. — **II** - N° 2, prix de gros à Minneapolis.

Table 22. - Rice : Prices in selected countries — **Tableau 22. - Riz : Prix dans certains pays**

Year and month — Année et mois	Paddy							
	Burma	Ceylon	Egypt	Italy	Japan	Thailand	United States	Viet-Nam
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales							
	Kyats/ 4 600 lb.	*Rupees/ 46 lb.*	*Piastres/ 945 lb.*	*Lire/ 100 kg.*	*Yen/ 100 kg.*	*Baht/ 1 000 kg.*	*Dollars/ 100 lb.*	*Piastres 100 kg.*
1934-38	88	—	[1]594	[2]74	19.46	40.69	[2]1.62	3.74
1947	301	[3]6.00	1 700	6 567	[2]1 206.67	792.84	5.98	91.50
1948	300	[4]8.00	1 700	6 215	2 492.33	795.89	4 87	139.00
1949	298	[4]8.00	1 700	5 354	2 971.33	752.27	4.10	168.25
1950	300	[4]8.00	1 650	5 642	4 233.00	744.68	5.09	142.09
1951	300	[5]9.00	1 515	6 231	4 970.00	786.90	4 82	154.00
1952	300	[6]12.00	1 500	6 543	5 757.00	871.86	5.86	245.58
1953	300	12.00	1 164	6 306	7 116.00	798.97	5.19	266.00
1954	300	12.00	1 604	6 246	6 663.00	705.42	4.57	146.70
1955	300	12.00	1 700	5 829	6 841.00	816.80	4.69	222.37
1956	300	12.00	1 700	...	[7]6 713.00	...	...	...
1956 I	300	12.00	1 700	5 762	6 841.00	891.43	4.48	304.40
II	300	12.00	1 700	5 850	6 841.00	825.74	4.43	317.65
III	300	12.00	1 700	5 850	6 841.00	873.90	4.46	347.00
IV	300	12.00	1 700	5 850	6 841.00	884.60	4.44	338.00
V	300	12.00	1 700	5 862	6 841.00	956.28	4.45	331.00
VI	300	12.00	1 700	5 925	6 841.00	967.06	4.45	326.00
VII	300	12.00	1 700	5 987	6 841.00	1 034.36	4.39	332.00
VIII	300	12.00	1 700	6 000	6 841.00	1 047.85	4.29	326.00
IX	300	12.00	1 700	5 960	6 841.00	1 243.02	4.56	302.50
X	300	12.00	1 700	5 800	6 841.00	988.51	4.71	239.50
XI	300	12.00	1 700	5 800	6 713.00	872.08	4.55	...
XII	300	12.00	1 700	5 800	6 713.00	...	4.57	...
1957 I	...	12.00	...	...	...	...	4.57	...
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.							
1934-38	1.6	—	[1]3.2	[2]4.8	5.6	1.8	[2]3.6	1.7
1947	4.4	[3]8.7	7.4	—	—	8.0	13.2	—
1948	4.3	[4]11.6	7.4	10.8	—	8.0	10.7	11.0
1949	3.9	[4]11.6	6.8	11.3	[2]8.3	7.1	9.0	11.8
1950	3.0	[4]8.1	5.0	9.0	11.8	6.0	11.2	6.9
1951	3.0	[5]9.1	4.6	10.0	13.8	6.3	10.6	7.5
1952	3.0	[6]12.1	4.6	10.5	16.0	7.0	12.9	11.9
1953	3.0	12.1	3.5	10.1	19.8	6.4	11.4	9.5
1954	3.0	12.1	4.9	10.0	18.5	5.7	10.1	4.2
1955	3.0	12.1	5.2	9.3	19.0	4.5	[7]10.3	6.4
1956	3.0	12.1	5.2	...	[7]18.6	...	...	...
1956 I	3.0	12.1	5.2	9.2	19.0	4.3	9.9	8.7
II	3.0	12.1	5.2	9.4	19.0	4.0	9.8	9.1
III	3.0	12.1	5.2	9.4	19.0	4.3	9.8	9.9
IV	3.0	12.1	5.2	9.4	19.0	4.3	9.8	9.7
V	3.0	12.1	5.2	9.4	19.0	4.6	9.8	9.5
VI	3.0	12.1	5.2	9.5	19.0	4.7	9.8	9.3
VII	3.0	12.1	5.2	9.6	19.0	5.0	9.7	9.5
VIII	3.0	12.1	5.2	9.6	19.0	5.1	9.5	9.4
IX	3.0	12.1	5.2	9.5	19.0	6.0	10.0	8.6
X	3.0	12.1	5.2	9.3	19.0	4.8	10.4	6.8
XI	3.0	12.1	5.2	9.3	18.6	4.3	10.0	...
XII	3.0	12.1	5.2	9.3	18.6	...	10.1	...
1957 I	...	12.1	...	...	...	...	10.1	...

[1]1935-38. — [2]Crop year from this year forward ; Italy, September-August ; Japan, November-October ; United States, August-July. — [3]1947 through February 1948. — [4]March 1948 through July 1951. — [5]August 1951 through 18 September 1952. — [6]From 19 September 1952 ; price guaranteed for five years. — [7]Provisional.

PADDY

Burma : Wholesale price, Rangoon ; from February 1949, government price to producers. — **Ceylon** : Minimum guaranteed price to producers. — **Egypt** : Yabani ; 1935-38, average wholesale, price, principal markets ; from 1947, government fixed price to producers. — **Italy** : Common, « Originario » type, price to producers ; 1934-38, fixed by government ; from 1947, free price, Pavia. — **Japan** : Brown rice, price to producers, including straw bags ; from 1947, government fixed price, excluding shipping charges and early delivery and quota bonuses, but including production bonuses. — **Thailand** : No. 1, Na Suan, wholesale price, delivered alongside mills, Bangkok. — **United States** : Average price received by farmers. — **Viet-Nam** : No. 1, wholesale price, Saigon.

[1]1935-38. — [2]Campagne agricole à partir de cette année : Italie, septembre-août ; Japon, novembre-octobre ; Etats-Unis, août-juillet. — [3]De 1947 à fin février 1948. — [4]Mars 1948 à fin juillet 1951. — [5]Août 1951 au 18 septembre 1952 — [6]A partir du 19 septembre 1952 ; prix garanti pour cinq ans. — [7]Chiffre provisoire.

PADDY

Birmanie : Prix de gros, Rangoun ; à partir de février 1949, prix du gouvernement à la production. — **Ceylan** : Prix minimum garanti à la production. — **Egypte** : Yabani ; 1935-38, prix de gros moyen, marché principaux ; à partir de 1947, prix à la production fixé par le gouvernement. — **Italie** : Qualité courante, type « Originario », prix à la production ; 1934-38, fixé par le gouvernement ; à partir de 1947, cours du marché libre à Pavie. — **Japon** : Riz brun ; prix à la production, sacs de paille compris : à partir de 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement, non compris les frais de transport ni les primes de prompte livraison et de contingent atteint, mais y compris les primes à la production. — **Thaïlande** : Na Suan N° 1, en gros, livré aux rizeries à Bangkok. — **Etats-Unis** : Prix moyen à la production. — **Viet-Nam** : Paddy N° 1, prix de gros à Saigon.

Table 22. - Rice : Prices in selected countries (concluded) — **Tableau 22. - Riz** : Prix dans certains pays (fin)

Year and month — Année et mois	Brazil	Egypt	India I	India II	Indonesia	Malaya	Pakistan	Philippines	Thailand	United States	Viet-Nam
	Milled rice - Riz usiné										
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales										
	Cruzeiros/ 60 kg.	*Piastres/ 200 kg.*	*Rupees/ 82.28 lb.*		*Rupiah/ 100 kg.*	*M. dollars/ 135 lb.*	*Rupees/ 82.28 lb.*	*Pesos/ 56 kg.*	*Baht/ 60 kg.*	*Dollars/ 100 lb.*	*Piastres/ 100 kg.*
1934-38	[1]64.03	[2]204	[3]3.00	[3]3.70	[4]6.42	3.88	—	5.43	3.82	[5]3.66	6.18
1947	158.52	617	10.00	[6]15.00	...	56.04	33.08	27.69	84.48	13.20	190.00
1948	209.81	617	11.00	[7]16.50	92.25	35.92	29.39	27.42	83.58	9.25	210.00
1949	277.51	617	11.12	[7]16.50	101.10	32.42	34.30	26.99	76.64	7.85	262.67
1950	204.86	616	11.25	[8]16.13	110.03	30.48	19.38	21.09	76.69	9.90	218.00
1951	206.02	585	11.38	[8]16.13	241.13	30.42	23.25	25.49	69.89	9.85	231.10
1952	304.56	587	11.00	[9]16.75	288.24	33.17	25.75	24.18	74.29	11.30	363.17
1953	504.55	587	11.50	[9]16.75	249.90	34.00	22.40	18.72	70.82	9.10	401.00
1954	580.20	587	12.00	16.51	244.57	—	14.14	17.50	66.67	9.50	334.50
1955	514.18	587	12.00	16.88	284.39	28.39	15.83	[10]19.05	72.50	8.85	455.23
1956	...	587	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1956 I	510.00	587	...	15.75	376.00	—	19.12	19.97	78.08	9.10	511.00
II	524.31	587	14.00	16.75	370.00	—	23.81	19.71	77.91	8.90	487.00
III	545.00	587	15.00	17.62	394.00	—	24.69	20.26	83.96	8.80	502.00
IV	545.00	587	17.00	19.25	296.00	25.50	26.44	19.55	86.26	8.70	491.00
V	631.66	587	13.88	18.75	286.00	25.50	22.38	...	92.28	8.75	465.00
VI	655.00	587	17.75	19.75	313.00	25.50	20.00	...	93.24	8.40	473.00
VII	655.00	587	18.00	19.50	313.00	25.50	20.00	...	99.16	8.45	491.00
VIII	655.00	587	17.00	19.50	317.00	25.50	20.00	...	98.65	8.35	482.00
IX	657.50	587	14.50	17.75	339.00	25.38	20.00	...	91.72	8.45	471.50
X	...	587	16.75	21.50	383.00	...	20.00	...	88.38	8.55	401.00
XI	...	587	17.00	19.25	374.30	...	20.00	...	85.43	8.50	...
XII	...	587	15.00	17.75	...	...	20.00	...	...	8.50	...
1957 I	...	...	16.50	19.75	...	...	20.00	...	...	8.60	...
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.										
1934-38	[1]6.1	[2]5.2	[3]2.9	[3]3.6	[4]3.5	3.7	—	4.9	2.9	[5]8.1	2.8
1947	14.1	12.8	8.0	[6]12.2	—	43.7	—	24.7	14.2	29.1	—
1948	18.7	12.8	8.8	[7]13.4	34.8	28.0	23.7	24.4	14.0	20.4	16.6
1949	25.0	10.8	8.2	[7]12.2	32.1	21.8	27.7	24.1	12.1	17.3	15.4
1950	18.5	8.8	6.3	[8]9.1	29.0	16.5	15.6	18.6	10.2	21.8	10.6
1951	18.6	8.4	6.4	[8]9.1	63.5	16.5	18.8	22.8	9.3	21.7	11.2
1952	27.4	8.4	6.2	[9]9.4	30.0	18.0	20.9	21.6	9.9	24.9	17.7
1953	—	8.4	6.5	[9]9.4	21.9	18.4	18.1	16.7	9.4	20.1	14.4
1954	—	8.4	6.8	9.3	21.5	—	11.4	15.6	8.9	20.9	9.6
1955	—	8.4	7.7	9.5	24.9	15.4	10.8	[10]17.0	6.6	19.5	13.0
1956	...	8.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1956 I	—	8.4	...	8.9	33.0	—	10.8	17.8	6.3	20.1	14.6
II	—	8.4	7.9	9.4	32.4	—	13.4	17.6	6.3	19.6	13.9
III	—	8.4	8.4	9.9	34.6	—	13.9	18.1	6.8	19.4	14.3
IV	—	8.4	9.6	10.8	26.0	13.8	14.9	17.5	6.9	19.2	14.0
V	—	8.4	7.8	10.6	25.1	13.8	12.6	...	7.4	19.3	13.3
VI	—	8.4	10.0	11.1	27.5	13.8	11.3	...	7.5	18.5	13.5
VII	—	8.4	10.1	11.0	27.5	13.8	11.3	...	8.0	18.6	14.0
VIII	—	8.4	9.6	11.0	27.8	13.8	11.3	...	8.0	18.4	13.8
IX	—	8.4	8.2	10.0	29.7	13.7	11.3	...	7.4	18.6	13.5
X	...	8.4	9.4	12.1	33.6	...	11.3	...	7.1	18.8	11.5
XI	...	8.4	9.6	10.8	32.8	...	11.3	...	...	18.7	...
XII	...	8.4	8.4	10.0	...	...	11.3	...	...	18.7	...
1957 I	...	...	9.3	11.1	...	...	11.3	...	...	19.0	...

[1] 1938. — [2] 1935-38. — [3] 1938/39 crop year, April-March. — [4] 1937. — [5] Crop year, August-July. — [6] From 23 December 1946 through 22 February 1948. — [7] From 23 February 1948 through 8 January 1950. — [8] 9 January 1950 through December 1951. — [9] From January 1952 through July 1954. — [10] Provisional.

[1] 1938. — [2] 1935-38. — [3] Campagne agricole 1938/39, avril-mars. — [4] 1937. — [5] Campagne agricole, août-juillet. — [6] Du 23 décembre 1946 au 22 février 1948 inclus. — [7] Du 23 février 1948 au 8 janvier 1950 inclus. — [8] Du 9 janvier 1950 à fin décembre 1951. — [9] De janvier 1952 à fin juillet 1954. — [10] Provisoire.

MILLED RICE

Brazil : Long grain, wholesale price : 1938, good quality, clean, São Paulo ; from 1947, first quality, bagged, Pôrto Alegre. — **Egypt** : Rosetta, Japanese, hulled and bleached ; wholesale price, Cairo and Alexandria ; from 1947, government fixed price. — **India** : **I** - Coarse rice, wholesale price, Sambalpur (Orissa). - **II** - Wholesale price, Calcutta; 1938/39, Grade B, home-grown ; 1947 through July 1954, government fixed price for rationed quantities ; from August 1954, Kalma variety, free price, Calcutta. — **Indonesia** : Wholesale price ; 1937, Krawang, average of prices at Djakarta, Semarang, and Surabaya ; from 1948, factory rice, B.A., Djakarta. — **Malaya** : Domestic, wholesale price ; 1934-38, Thailand No. 2, Singapore ; from 1947, Rangoon No. 1, Penang. — **Pakistan** : Medium variety, wholesale price, Dacca. — **Philippines** : Domestic wholesale price, Manila. — **Thailand** : 25% broken, wholesale price, ex mill, Bangkok, excluding tax, gunnies, and export duty ; from 1950, 15% broken. — **United States** : Wholesale price, New Orleans ; 1934-38 and 1947, Blue Rose, extra fancy ; 1948 and 1949, Zenith, extra fancy ; from 1950, Zenith No. 2. — **Viet-Nam** : No. 1 white, 25% broken, wholesale price, Saigon.

RIZ USINÉ

Brésil : Longs grains, prix de gros ; 1938, riz propre, de bonne qualité, São Paulo ; à partir de 1947, première qualité, en sacs, Porto Alegre. — **Egypte** : Rosetta, japonais, décortiqué et blanchi ; prix de gros, Le Caire et Alexandrie ; à partir d'août 1941, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Inde** : **I** - Riz décortiqué au pilon, prix de gros à Sambalpur (Orissa) **II** - Prix de gros, Calcutta ; 1938/39, qualité B domestique ; de 1947 à fin juillet 1954, prix fixé par le gouvernement pour les quantités rationnées ; depuis août 1954, qualité Kalma, prix du marché libre, à Calcutta. — **Indonésie** : Prix de gros : 1937, Krawang, moyenne des prix à Djakarta, Samarang et Sourabaya ; à partir de 1948, riz de rizerie, B.A., Djakarta. — **Malaisie** : Prix de gros domestique ; 1934-38, riz Thaïlande N° 2, à Singapour ; à partir de 1947, riz Rangoun N° 1, à Penang. — **Pakistan** : Variété moyenne, prix de gros, Dacca. — **Philippines** : Riz indigène, prix de gros à Manille. — **Thaïlande** : Riz à 25% de brisures, prix de gros, à la rizerie, Bangkok, non compris la sacherie, les impôts et les droits d'exportation ; à partir de 1950, 15% de brisures. — **Etats-Unis** : Prix de gros, Nouvelle-Orléans ; 1934-38 et 1947, qualité fantaisie supérieure « Blue Rose » ; 1948 et 1949, qualité fantaisie, supérieure « Zenith » ; depuis 1950, « Zenith » N° 2. — **Viet-Nam** : N° 1, blanc, 25% de brisures, prix de gros, Saigon.

Table 23. - Index numbers of agricultural (A) and of general (G) wholesale prices[1]

Tableau 23. - Nombres-indices des prix des produits agricoles (A) et des prix de gros généraux (G)[1]

1953 = 100

Year and month — Année et mois	Austria		Belgium		Brazil		Canada		Chile		Costa Rica[2]		Ecuador	
	A	G[3]	A	G	A[4]	G[5]	A	G	A	G[6]	A	G	A[7]	G
1948	44	42	106	94	47	53	105	88	35	37	91	101	...	...
1950	74	71	96	93	64	66	107	96	45	50	97	113	...	...
1951	90	95	105	113	78	79	121	109	58	66	106	116	...	...
1952	110	106	103	107	88	87	113	102	79	81	102	105	97	97
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	104	105	98	99	129	130	96	98	165	157	104	104	102	99
1955	106	108	94	101	145	147	94	99	287	277	112	107	110	108
1956	107	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1956 I	101	106	95	103	150	154	89	101	388	384	113	109	...	...
II	103	108	99	104	157	159	88	101	362	386	111	108	...	...
III	104	109	97	103	156	161	89	101	355	384	112	109	...	...
IV	102	108	98	103	157	164	90	102	359	413	112	109	...	...
V	105	109	97	103	163	170	94	102	374	423	111	109	...	...
VI	107	110	96	103	169	176	98	103	380	448	108	107	...	...
VII	109	111	96	103	172	180	102	103	401	475	105	106	...	...
VIII	110	112	96	103	176	183	97	103	424	485	104	107	...	...
IX	109	111	97	103	175	185	95	103	...	...	103	107	...	...
X	110	112	97	104	179	188	94	103	...	...	104	108	...	...
XI	110	112	99	106	...	...	94	103	...	...	108	109	...	...
XII	112	113	99	106	...	...	...	103	...	...	...	108	...	...
1957 I	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Year and month — Année et mois	Finland		France		Germany, Western		Iran[8]		Ireland, Rep. of		Italy		Japan[9]		Mexico[10]	
	A[11]	G[6]	A	G	A[12]	G[12]	A	G	A	G	A	G	A	G	A	G
1948	81	63	80	65	...	[14]90	82	89	78	78	93	104	33	36	67	66
1950	80	73	82	78	89	85	66	70	82	82	95	93	67	70	73	79
1951	93	105	96	100	103	100	71	79	91	95	101	106	84	97	97	98
1952	101	104	105	105	101	103	79	83	94	100	100	100	93	100	104	102
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	[15]100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	100	100	99	98	104	98	120	118	99	98	99	101	112	99	105	109
1955	102	99	98	98	110	101	109	115	103	101	100	101	112	98	122	124
1956	111	...	103	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	...	130	...
1956 I	103	100	100	100	111	102	120	121	103	101	102	103	108	98	131	130
II	112	101	108	103	117	102	120	121	100	101	105	103	108	99	130	131
III	114	102	102	101	122	102	120	121	98	101	106	103	109	99	132	131
IV	113	102	105	102	122	102	120	123	100	102	106	103	110	100	135	132
V	113	104	107	103	120	102	119	124	95	102	107	103	109	101	133	131
VI	111	104	102	102	119	102	119	124	94	102	105	102	109	101	131	130
VII	111	104	100	101	114	102	...	122	93	102	102	102	108	101	128	129
VIII	107	103	105	103	115	102	116	121	92	101	102	101	109	102	130	129
IX	109	103	102	102	112	102	114	121	92	101	102	101	109	104	131	129
X	111	104	101	102	112	103	118	124	94	...	104	102	108	104	127	128
XI	115	107	103	103	113	104	119	124	96	...	103	103	108	105	127	129
XII	116	107	104	104	113	105	122	126	...	...	...	...	109	106	127	130
1957 I	118	109	104	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 23. - Index numbers of agricultural (A) and of general (G) wholesale prices[1] (concluded)

Tableau 23. - Nombres-indices des prix des produits agricoles (A) et des prix de gros généraux (G)[1] (fin)

1953=100

Year and month — Année et mois	Netherlands		Norway		Paraguay[16]		Portugal		Sweden		United States		Venezuela[17]		Yugoslavia	
	A[7]	G[6]	A	G	A	G	A	G[6]	A	G[6]	A	G	A	G	A[11]	G[13]
1948	81	75	71	66	[3]11	[19]12	98	86	71	72	111	95	91	102	...	...
1950	91	87	80	76	17	18	101	91	73	76	101	94	89	96	...	...
1951	99	107	98	94	33	28	98	97	86	100	117	104	96	102	...	...
1952	105	104	103	101	58	61	97	99	97	106	110	101	105	103	92	101
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	101	101	108	102	124	122	100	95	99	100	99	100	107	103	111	102
1955	96	102	108	104	150	144	101	95	104	104	92	101	101	103	126	107
1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	99	...	129	...
1956 I	98	103	105	106	...	...	104	97	112	108	87	102	96	101	124	109
II	102	104	106	106	...	...	106	98	113	109	89	102	98	102	124	110
III	105	104	107	106	...	...	107	99	115	109	89	102	98	102	126	111
IV	108	106	...	108	...	...	108	99	115	110	91	103	99	103	128	111
V	99	104	...	110	...	...	108	99	114	109	94	104	99	101	130	111
VI	99	104	...	110	...	196	106	97	119	110	94	104	100	100	131	111
VII	97	103	...	110	...	...	103	97	113	109	93	104	100	100	130	110
VIII	99	104	...	110	...	...	101	96	111	109	92	104	101	101	129	108
IX	98	104	...	110	...	...	102	96	110	108	93	105	100	100	129	108
X	99	105	...	110	...	...	103	97	110	109	91	105	100	101	130	108
XI	102	107	...	111	...	...	104	99	111	109	91	105	101	101	131	107
XII	...	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	106	100	101	131	107
1957 I	...	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	106	...	...	...	...

NOTE : Table prepared from data supplied by the Statistical Office of the United Nations and national statistical offices. The index numbers were recalculated, wherever possible, on the base 1953 = 100, for the purpose of international comparability.

NOTE : Tableau établi d'après les données fournies par le Bureau de statistique des Nations Unies et les services de statistique nationaux. Toutes les fois que cela a été possible, les nombres-indices ont été ramenés à la période de base 1953 = 100, afin d'en assurer la comparabilité sur le plan international.

[1]Figures relate to prices of farm products, of animal and vegetable origin, excluding forestry products and fodder, unless otherwise specified. — [2]San José. — [3]Weighted by the value of home consumption of food, farm products, and industrial raw materials. — [4]Including non-cultivated forest products, except timber. — [5]Source : Fundação Getúlio Vargas. — [6]Weighted by the value of home-consumed goods. — [7]Index of foodstuffs. — [8]Teheran. — [9]Tokyo. — [10]Mexico City. — [11]Includes fodder. — [12]Base : July 1953-June 1954 = 100. Annual figures for 12-month period beginning 1 July of year stated. — [13]Producers' prices of industrial products. — [14]July-December. — [15]Beginning 1953, home produced goods only. Base : January 1952 = 100. — [16]Asunción. — [17]Caracas. — [18]December. — [19]June-December.

[1]Les chiffres se rapportent aux prix des produits agricoles d'origine animale et végétale à l'exclusion des produits forestiers et du fourrage, sauf indication contraire. — [2]San José. — [3]Pondéré selon la valeur des aliments, des produits agricoles et des matières premières industrielles consommés dans le pays. — [4]Y compris les produits forestiers non cultivés, à l'exception des sciages. — [5]Source : Fundação Getúlio Vargas. — [6]Pondéré selon la valeur des produits consommés dans le pays. — [7]Nombres-indices des produits alimentaires. — [8]Téhéran. — [9]Tokyo. — [10]Mexico. — [11]Y compris le fourrage. — [12]Base : juillet 1953-juin 1954 = 100. Chiffres annuels se rapportant à la période de 12 mois commençant le 1er juillet de l'année indiquée. — [13]Prix à la production des produits industriels. — [14]Juillet-décembre. — [15]A partir de 1953, produits nationaux seulement. Base : janvier 1952 = 100. — [16]Asunción. — [17]Caracas. — [18]Décembre. — [19]Juin-décembre.

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